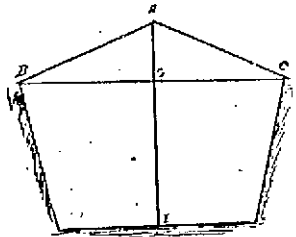


HORTICULTURE

STORING ROOT CROPS.

A Method of Constructing Cellars That Is Very Popular in Potato Growing Sections.

A common and practical way of building root cellars is shown in the illustration. This method of construction is commonly used in the great potato growing sections of the country. Excavate by means of a scraper, and then set up the retaining walls. The upright pieces at the sides should be two by four, standing placed not more than four feet apart. The floor may be of plank, or may be simply of earth. If no planks are used, the standing should have the lower end imbedded in the earth to prevent it from slipping.



PRACTICAL ROOT CELLAR.

and should be nailed to the studding before they are raised into position. The joists (B, O, C) should be of two by four, and the supports for the roof should be of the same material. The space above the joists may be filled with straw or leaves, or hay, to prevent freezing in the cellar. The plates, which are secured at the top of the studding, may be placed somewhat above the level of the surface of the ground. Part of the earth which is removed in excavating should be banked up against the walls under the roof, so that the slope of the ground will be away from the cellar.

Doors may be placed at intervals in the roof so that roots can be shoveled from a wagon directly into the cellar. At one end of the pit there should be solid double doors, so that entrance may be had to the cellar in cold weather without permitting the cold to enter. The upright center-piece (A, I) should not be more than five to six feet high, and the length of the cellar may be as great as desired. The width may be from eight to ten feet. If this can be constructed on a slight slope of land it will be all the better.—Country Gentleman.

EXHIBITS OF FRUIT.

The Careful Investigator Can Gain Much Valuable Information by Attending Them.

During this coming fall and winter at many of our horticultural conventions and farmers' institutes there will be exhibits of fruit. Usually too little attention is paid to this feature of the people that attend the meeting apparently supposing that when the awards for the fruit are made that is the last of it. But the awards are only to stimulate competition, so that the best will be brought. The real advantages are found in the instruction that comes from the fruit exhibit. It should always be carefully studied, that its lessons may be taken home. The amateur that carefully reads the teachings of a good exhibit will see a great light. He will perhaps ask for some variety that has been highly recommended to him, and the answer will be that "there are none here, for it is such a bad keeper that we cannot get enough of them for exhibition purposes." He will find some other variety that he has supposed to be of only medium value present in abundance and beautiful variety. He will find the same variety looking entirely different when grown in different parts of the state. He will thus get a very clear idea of the degree to which that fruit is adapted to the locality in which he lives. Above all, he will be able to make a comparison of varieties that will be of great value to him. The comparison will be made under conditions that certify to him that he is not mistaken as to the nomenclature. The fact that much of the fruit in our orchards is not true to name makes comparison, except at an exhibit, very difficult.—Farmers' Review.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Kansas has 140,000,000 fruit trees in bearing.

In Nebraska originated Arbor Day. In a single year Nebraskans planted 66,937,491 forest trees.

All weeds should be harvested, carefully piled where they will dry out and then burned.

Gather the sweet corn you left for seed and get it hung up where it will dry out well before freezing weather comes.

Late varieties of peas planted July 11 did not make a crop. An extra early variety made a fairly good crop.

Late in September we enjoyed string beans that were planted the middle of July as a second crop where early peas were taken off.

If you use good poles for climbing beans and racks or frames for tomatoes it will pay to care for them as soon as the crop they support is harvested.

Vegetable seeds should be harvested as soon as mature. Being out in the winds and rains of October does not increase their number or vitality.—National Rural.

Fixing the Responsibility.

"Say," said Diggs to his friend Digs, during a heated argument, "you are a fool."

"Yet you say I am your friend," answered Diggs.

"Yes, of course," replied Diggs.

"Then," said Diggs, "what I'd like to know is this: Am I a fool because I am your friend, or am I your friend because I am a fool?"—Chicago Evening News.

STORAGE OF APPLES.

Pit or Cave, If Carefully Constructed, Is Far Better Than the Old-Fashioned Cellar.

The question of the best manner of the storage of the apple crop will soon be up for consideration. The department of agriculture has been collecting some information upon this subject and concludes that a vast quantity of apples spoil every year simply through careless or improper storage, says Gus E. Mitchell, in the Wisconsin Agriculturist.

The storing of fruit under dwelling houses is not recommended. A certain amount of decay is inevitable and the rotting fruit becomes a propagating place for disease germs which permeate the rooms above.

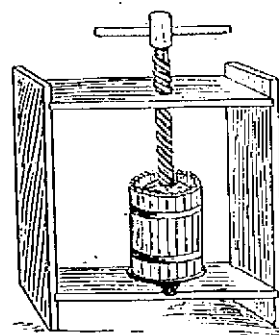
A pit or cave, if carefully constructed, will keep apples very satisfactorily and has the advantage of being the least costly of any possible storage construction. Such a cave, as described by the department, is usually built into a hillside sloping toward the north, so that the entrance is protected from the southwest winds that prevail during summer and autumn.

In moist soils the cave must be walled, in dry soils no walls are required. Upright posts along the sides support the top, which is made of joists, over the poles is a layer of coarse hay, and over the hay, soil to the depth of two feet. Several flues are made for ventilation. Such a cave may be built any desired dimensions; some are being planned with doors in each end and large enough for a passage way for a wagon through them. The best system of ventilation and the most even and desirable temperature can be maintained by use of an underground ventilation pipe leading from an opening in the floor of the cave to a similar opening on the surface of the ground several rods away. The pipe should be large enough to provide sufficient air for the cave, and should have valves at each opening to regulate the supply. The air in passing through the pipe is cooled in summer and warmed in winter, and thus brought to near the proper temperature for good results in keeping fruit. To complete the system several flues should lead through the top of the cave to the open air above. The sum of the capacities of these flues should at least be equal to the capacity of the ventilator leading into the cave.

MAKE A CIDER PRESS.

It Costs But a Few Dollars and Will Save Bushels of Otherwise Useless Apples.

To make the press, take a plank 2x12 inches and 12 feet long; soft wood will do, but hard wood is better. Saw off two pieces four feet long and two pieces two feet long; cut a groove from the end and one-half inch deep, and as wide as the thickness of the short pieces; then spike the four pieces together, get a carpenter's iron bench screw, at a cost of about one dollar, which does for the screw. For the cheese crib get two hoops made of heavy hoop



HOMEMADE CIDER PRESS.

iron, with holes punched about an inch and a half apart, and fill them with staves about two feet long and 1 1/2 inch wide, and with small nails or screws fasten the staves inside the hoops, leaving them one-quarter inch apart, and with a false bottom to catch and conduct the cider, the press is complete. For the grinder take a clean barrel (a salt or flour barrel will do) and saw it in two at the bulge; then take a board and saw out a false head a little smaller than the barrel head. This is to support the tub bottom.

Next take a piece of scantling (2x1 will do) three feet long. Taper one end and round off the tip. A block of hard wood with a hole bored in half an inch deep for the screws to work in must be made, to keep it from bending. Such a press can be made for three or four dollars.—If, indeed, most of the material cannot be found on the farm. Bushels of apples, which might be made into vinegar, go to waste upon many farms, owing to the absence of cider mills or apparatus for the purpose. Cider can be made at any time after fruit ripens in a few minutes' time, and all culls, partly decayed fruit, etc., can be made up into cider after cutting away decayed parts, during winter by the use of the cider press.—A. C. McTherson, in Ohio Farmer.

The World's Grain Crops.

A synopsis of the estimate of the world's grain crops made by the Hungarian minister of agriculture makes the total production as follows: Wheat, 2,463,799,000 to 2,523,533,000 bushels; rye, 1,362,996,000 to 1,398,956,000 bushels; barley, 874,012,000 to 908,644,000 bushels; oats, 3,075,801,000 to 3,121,470,000 bushels; and maize, from 2,778,168,000 to 2,814,998,000 bushels. Supposing the crops of the year which are included in these totals to be the same that were covered by the Hungarian estimate of a year ago, these figures are higher than those generally accepted.

At Holising-a, Kan., in the middle of a six days' debate over whether Saturday or Sunday is the Lord's Day, the Rev. E. T. Stewart was taken before the protest court and adjudged insane. The local papers fail to state the manner in which the other party to the debate made his escape.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

NOTES OF THE MODES.

517-fish Gowns and Their Adjuncts for Followers of the Fashion.

Some of the cold weather street bolero and Eton jackets of black, royal blue, Russian green and Great velvet or velours de Nord will be finished with long pointed revers and a lobe-shaped hood of otter, seal, mink or other costly fur, says the Boston Budget.

The large loose waves so essential to the low, duffy, half-parted pompadour style of hair dressing can be made by wetting the hair and tying broad bands of tape around it.

One of the most stylish gloves for wear with light gowns is of fashioned looking, and of soft thin kid, with an stitching on the back and only one pearl button.

The use of chiffon, choux, loops and soft draperies, on hats of velvet, panne, fur-trimmed satin, taffeta, etc., will continue in marked favor. Court modistes are using black chiffon, crepe de chene and mousseline de sole decoration on the "half mourning" garments and headwear they have prepared for this season for a very large portion of their most important clientele.

Natty French jackets of covert cloth are made with loose fronts, without dart seams, double breasted, and finished with three graduated circular shoulder capes, the roll of the lining showing like a silk or satin piping at the extreme edge of each cape.

Delicate organdies that are crushed but not soiled may be freshened by sprinkling with water in which a little gum arabic has been dissolved and ironing carefully. They will look as well as new if properly done.

Everywhere the blinding of black velvet at the edge of the trim appears upon the prettiest hats for early autumn. Even the newest French sailor hats are made with wide brims, bound at the edge with black velvet and trimmed round the crown with a band of black velvet drawn through a long steel buckle, bent to follow the line of the crown.

A revival of the old-time postillion back is predicted, with vest fronts of every description. There will be triple waistcoat effects, triple jackets, long side ends, and many other fanciful ideas for those who wish to adopt them.

Laces are going to be used on everything this fall, from chiffon to fur. Just now many bargains are to be found, as the merchants are clearing out stock, and the designs and quality are equal to those that will be shown later at double the price.

Many of the newest hats, though they are still worn low over the forehead, are turned up sharply at the back, with a big bow of black velvet, smartly tied, serving as a cache peigne, and recalling almost exactly the modes of some three or four years ago.

Broaded silks are less in demand here than buyers anticipated, probably because we have not accepted the Directoire and Louis XVI. fashions as readily as Paris has. Striped effects are the most popular things among the new silks, and a phosphorized silk which has an odd quicksilver effect bids fair to be much used for waists.

A pretty gown for morning wear is of voile, the color being a pale shade of green. The skirt is arranged with three deep flounces, each bordered with a narrow band of Cluny lace insertion, while the bodice consists of a neat little coat of Cluny lace, lined with pale green silk and opening in front to show a finely plaited vest of white silk muslin crossed and crossed by Cluny lace insertions, threaded through with narrow black velvet ribbon.

Some of the new cloth and light wool costumes for early autumn wear will be made with a princess skirt, with a corselet top reaching about six inches above the waist line front and back. The pointed ends of the bolero, en suite, will just meet the girl-like curve of the upper edge of the skirt.

Keeping Tab on Foreign Navies.

The collection of photographs from life of foreign naval vessels in the possession of the office of naval intelligence is probably not excelled by any similar collection in the world. Through our naval representatives abroad this department has been steadily gathering information in this form for many years past, and it is not too much to say that with the information in store here the navy department can inform itself at once of the exact force of any nation at any designated point of the globe. This information relates to personnel and material, and is in the main exact and official.—Chicago Chronicle.

Smart Dressing at Carlsbad.

The international character of the visitors at Carlsbad never alters. Rothschilds, Russians, French, Spaniards, Egyptians, jashas; and, of course, Viennese, English and Americans; the conversation at the springs is a very babel of tongues. Women dress very smartly at Carlsbad, Viennese and Americans sharing the sartorial honors. White is worn a great deal in the early morning at the wells, and later on in the day elaborate costumes prevail, but the best dressed women keep more or less to the tailor-made style.—London Amers.

Real Craftiness.

Nell—She was very popular at the shore this summer. I understand. At least the men seemed to like her. Belle—Yes; the designing thing! She went around boasting that she didn't care for ice cream or soda water.—Philadelphia Record.

Less Misdeeds.

Willie—Ma, what's a financier? Ma—Well, I don't know as I can explain it so that you would understand it, but it's something very different from your father.—Somerville Journal.

One of the chief teachings in the religion of style is that to attain to orthodoxy it is necessary for at least desirable to practice daily in front of a looking glass so as to make sure that all the motions of the time style are being correctly carried out.

A really sweet woman has too much sense to have a sense of humor.—New York Press.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Property in Milwaukee exempt from the regular form of taxation amounts to \$179,897,766.22, while the total amount of property taxed in the city is only \$158,474,876.45.

Nail biting among French school children of both sexes has been made the subject of study by Prof. Bertillon. His statistics show that the boys are in the majority. The girls prefer to nibble their penholders.

In the course of a lawsuit in Liverpool recently the fact was developed that millions of eggs are annually imported to Belfast from Russia and then sent over to England and Scotland and sold as "fresh Irish eggs."

A French statistician seriously proposed the establishment in Paris of a baby market, where the children of indigent or poor parents may be placed, to be sold to persons who can give security to care well for them.

The Argentine Republic is without the pale of international law. There are no Argentine neutrality laws, though the question of the advisability of enacting such laws has been agitated. Since 1879 there have been few cases in the diplomatic relations of Argentina involving the question of neutrality.

Besides being the seat of the Transvaal government (Pretoria is the most beautiful town in South Africa. It nestles in a valley. Nowhere else in South Africa is there such a blending of new and old or are there so many contrasts in the way of architecture. There are quaint, low, Dutch roofs, sturdy English architecture and the big government buildings completed ten years ago at a cost of \$1,000,000.

Nuts are used as food in Korea. By far the most common food nut is the chestnut, which almost takes the place with Koreans as the potato occupies with us. The chestnut is used raw, boiled, roasted, cooked fish meat, made into confections, powdered and mixed with candy and dried whole, in which latter condition it becomes sweet, but is apt to be affected by worms. Walnuts, pine nuts, peanuts and beech nuts are also extensively used as food.

HIGH SPEED IN THE NAVY.

Ships of War of To-Day That Hold Their Own with Merchant Vessels.

With the exception of torpedo boats and a few small pleasure craft the American built Russian cruiser Varyag is to-day the fastest vessel afloat, having recently gone through a seven and a half hours' trial run at a speed of from 23.6 to 23.7 knots, or 27.14 to 27.73 miles an hour. The best hourly trans-Atlantic record, which now is held by the Hamburg-American line steamship Deutschland, is 23 knots, or 26.43 miles, and this affords a very suggestive standard for comparison.

The United States triple screw cruiser Minneapolis, about six years ago developed slightly more than 23 knots during her contract trials, but, as in the case of most naval vessels, it was not expected that this would be demanded hour after hour in a run of several days, and it was not until the succeeding year, 1895, that practical demonstration was given for the first time that a naval vessel could actually hold her own with one of the crack American liners. This was afforded by the United States cruiser Columbia in her phenomenal run from the Needles, near Southampton, to the Sandy Hook lightship, off the American shore, in a few minutes less than seven days, or, to be exact, in six days, 22 hours and 49 minutes, the average speed of the whole trip being 18.51 knots, or 21.3 miles, an hour. The Columbia at the time was practically racing against the steamer Augusta Victoria, of the Hamburg-American line. Making proper allowance for the difference in the length of the two routes, the Augusta Victoria having sailed from Cherbourg, the same rate of speed was maintained by both ships.

Since that time high-rate long-distance runs of war vessels have been repeated so that the impression has at last been wiped out that modern warships were simply boxes full of delicate and complex machinery scarcely fitted for the hard knocks which they were really intended to withstand. But among all the swift cruisers and battleships the Varyag's 23.7 knots give her to-day first place.

Fishes Prege a Theory.

Among the papers presented before the section of zoology at the recent meeting of the American association was one on "The Fishes of Africa as Exponents of Former Geological Conditions," by Theodore Gill, of the Smithsonian Institution. These fishes, it seems, represent two very different elements. One is composed of Asiatic types, the others of South American types. The testimony of these fishes is corroboratory of other evidence that has been accumulating in the last decade of the former existence of a vast southern continent which united by their southern extremities Africa, South America and Australia and to which the name Antartica has been given.

Paper Made from Leather.

A novel use of leather is in the manufacture of florulent, a new paper product, which is the invention of G. Brignault, of Lorient, in France. This is a sort of leather paper on board, which is made from waste cuttings of skins into small bits, and then immersing them in a large vat containing an alkaline solution, which dissolves the glutinous matter, but leaves the fibers unaltered. The resultant fiber is then beaten and afterward pressed through a reiner. The stuff is run onto the wire and a very thin paper is made, which is cut into sheets, and while wet is placed in piles and subjected to pressure to squeeze the water out.—N. Y. Journal.

"What did you do when that horrid Mr. Waxson proposed to you?" "He proposed by letter, and I simply returned the proposal after writing across the face of the envelope, 'Opened by mistake,' and then signed my name to it."—The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Of every six Mexicans five are unable to read and write.

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International Monthly.

The advent, a year ago, of The International Monthly was recognized as an important event in journalism. Now, more than ever before, the general reader, and those whose time is being occupied by professional and business pursuits, desire to know what is being accomplished in circles outside of their daily work, and to have the more significant advances in the great departments of knowledge given in an attractive and simple manner by those nearest the subject and entitled to speak. As a means to this end The International Monthly has the editorial direction of eminent scholars and men of affairs in America and Europe. This method of organization is a guarantee of the value and timeliness of the essays printed, and assures the reader that he is in close touch with the progressive work of the day.

The journal is arranged in departments, each of which has its own editorial direction. The contributors to its pages are authorities in their various fields of research, and handle their subjects in an adequate and popular manner.

In the two volumes published during 1930 appeared most valuable contributions to popular knowledge of a wide and varied range of topics, and written especially for the American reader, including authoritative essays upon International and Domestic Politics, Commerce, Literature, Art, The Drama, History, Economics, Trade Unionism, Agriculture, Geology, Psychology, Sociology, Religion, Schools.

The current (January) issue is one of unusual interest. Emil Reich, of London, writes on "England at the Close of the XIXth Century." He gives a comparative and most interesting study of the true status of Britain's interests, military and diplomatic. Bernard Bosworth, of London, writes on "The English People: Notes on National Characteristics," the first of a most interesting series of papers on the national characteristics of the greater nations. Prof. G. H. H. Williams, of Edinburgh, the great geologist, describes "Mountain Structure and Its Origin." Dr. F. H. Williams, of Boston, writes on "The X-Ray in Medicine." Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, on "The Public Library in the United States."

The International Monthly is published at Burlington, Vt., \$3 a year. Three months' trial, 50 cents.

Cameo Cutters Serve-Trying Work.

The cameo cutter can put in only a few hours' work at a time as a usual thing, because of the tension on his nerves. A quivering hand may be responsible for the single stroke which will spoil a week's work. He must have an eye almost like a microscope and a very delicate touch; he must be an artist in soul and as skillful a craftsman as is a watchmaker; he must know how to model and draw, and he must have a knowledge of chemistry, so as to remove offending spots. The work is executed in relief on many kinds of hard or precious stones, but essentially the chalcidonic variety of quartz and on shells.—Chicago Chronicle.

Buried Cities in Central America.

The list of buried cities in Central America is steadily increasing, and some of the sculptured temples recently unearthed—or, rather, unjumbled—in the neighborhood of San Elizario, Honduras, differ from those of Uxmal only in point of size. The elaboration of ornament is the same, the architecture resembles that of the Yucatan forest town in all its characteristics, including the substitution of big stone slabs for keystone arches. The builders may, after all, not have been contemporaries of the Pharaohs, but peace-loving Caribbeans, who fled at the approach of the Spanish man hunters.—N. Y. Sun.

Hot Beef Loaf.

Two pounds of beef chopped fine, two eggs, three pounds butter crackers, butter the size of an egg, one scant tablespoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of pepper, one teaspoonful of sage, the juice of one lemon, a few drops of onion juice. Mold into a loaf and bake three-quarters of an hour in a very hot oven, basting occasionally with butter and hot water. Serve at once.—Good Housekeeping.

The Postoffice Monopoly.

"I just hope we will have a change of administration," she said, as she handed her letter to the postoffice clerk to be weighed.

"Don't you agree with its position on finance?"

"I don't know anything about that but I do know that the government is a mean old thing."

"In what respect?"

"In keeping prices up so. It's got a monopoly and it's taking every advantage of it. Everything you can think of, from bicycles to cotton thread, has been on the bargain counter, except postage stamps."—Washington Star.

Cause for Joy.

Mrs. Aecum. She says she likes to see a servant girl singing at her work, eh?

Mrs. Nowitt. Yes, I suppose it's a delight to her to realize that there's one annoyance she doesn't have to undergo.

Mrs. Aecum. How do you mean?

Mrs. Nowitt. Well, she can only see the servant girl singing. She's deaf as a post, you know.—The Philadelphia Press.

Machinery is now extensively used in boot-making, making 100 pairs of men's cheap-grade boots in 134 hours, against 1430 by hand, while the labor cost is reduced from \$400 to \$35. In women's boots the case is equally marked, for instead of one man being employed to do everything there are 440 employed, each on a different machine operating at not less than a tenth what it was, but the cost is reduced.

The enormous size of the Australasian colonies is very imperfectly understood, even by the colonists themselves. Queensland, which occupies the northeastern portion of Australia, has an area of 668,197 square miles. It is larger than any European country, with the exception of Russia, and is half as large again as the whole of Germany, Austria and Hungary united, yet it has a population of less than half a million, including Polynesian and other aborigines.

In the new British Parliament fifty-five members are directors in English railways, eleven are directors of colonial or foreign roads, while about twelve are contractors for railway works.

DEFENSES OF PARIS.

The French Capital Is Well Guarded by Fortifications.

They Are Soberly Uplifted to the Casual Observer, So Well Masked Are They—The City's Boundless Military Stores.

Another German army might get into Paris as did old King William's men in 1871, but the feat would probably be much more difficult of accomplishment. The traveler who has just returned from a visit to the Paris exposition missed a good many things probably. Here are some of them: Seven great forts about the city, eight miles away from its walls. Nineteen smaller forts four miles out, each containing three acres and mounting two 95-ton guns. Great stacks of 100-pound melinite shells ready for these guns to hurl. Twenty-one miles of continuous fortifications about the town—earthwork walls 150 feet thick at the base and fronted by 45-foot mounds. Three hundred emplacements along this giant wall for as many 95-ton cannons, kept free from rust in the champagne de Mars arsenal and ready to be swung in place at any time. Thirteen barracks, 11 great mobilizing depots—no, you may have seen these or some of them, says the Chicago Chronicle.

So cleverly are the forts masked by long slopes of green turf and the walls by trees and bushes that one can pass in and out of Paris a dozen times and see scarcely a trace of its famous fortifications. The range of the 95-ton guns is over ten miles—some say 14.

To work these guns, were every man of the garrisons drafted away, Paris has 50,000 trained artillerymen among her reserves. She could man every gun twice over, garrison all her forts with infantry and reservists and put a dozen cavalry regiments into the field for scouting purposes. Such a performance no other city on earth could rival.

The Paris railway stations have immense acreages of platform space, exclusive of arrival and departure quays, which are made long enough to receive three trains at a time. Paris has three circular railways—the inner, the outer and the Grand Ceinture—which form a network connecting the city and its suburbs. At every 1,000 yards along the inner slope of the fortifications is a three-story guardhouse. Some 20,000 troops could thus be sheltered within call of all attackable points. These guardhouses are connected by the broad Boulevard Exterior, which is, of course, provided with tramways.

Every reservist, whether Parisian born or provincial immigrant, has a book containing his number, particulars of his service and a memorandum of the barracks to which he must repair upon the calling of the reserves. In case of war lines carefully maintained would be switched into use and the tramway system would be in communication with the enormous goods depot of the Paris terminus. Not rolling stock only, but horseflesh, would be requisitioned. Every horse over four years old is registered together with his type, owner, and probable utility. The general staff could choose from some 120,000 horses. There are in Paris 16,000 cabs, with three horses to each—48,000 manna fit for suitable for cavalry. Add 20,000 train and bus horses and 50,000 draught horses—the balance may be taken as in private hands.

The military stores of Paris are boundless. In a day she could arm and clothe 400,000 fighting men with 70,000,000 rounds of melinite cartridges. At the army bakeries she reserves large stores of grain. In case of siege the general staff has a censorship of prices ready in the Paris municipality, which at all times fixes the prices of bread and would do so of other staples. Paris has an invisible defense—the submarine boats that patrol the Seine from Amiens and Troy.

BIRDS THAT SING TUNES.

Some Feathered Creatures Have a Wonderful Faculty of Imitation.

There are other members of the feathered creation besides the mocking bird that have the faculty of imitation developed to a considerable degree. It is not generally known, but is nevertheless a fact, that the faculty of imitating sounds and songs not their own must be more frequent in blackbirds than is generally supposed. "I remember in the spring of 1870, in the little copse on the side of the Frauenberg, at Fulda," says a German student of ornithology, "hearing several blackbirds sing a fragment of the well-known 'Du bist Verrückt Mein Kind.' They all sang the first few notes, breaking off with exactly the same quivering, hesitating sound, beginning over and over again. I tried to find out how they had acquired this addition to their usual natural repertoire, but could not, until an old lady explained to me that the blackbirds on the Frauenberg must have learned the air from a tame bird belonging to a soldier, which had been taught by him to warble this tune. I saw this blackbird in a cage hanging over the cottage door, but I did not hear it sing. I have observed another instance of this faculty of acquisition this year in it. Pare de Montouris, in Paris. We have been interested in noting one particularly good-sounding bird singing quite differently from his fellows. It seemed so natural as we listened in the quiet of the early dawn or late evening as if the bird were trying to imitate a song which it may be he was once imitating. Anyhow, our attention was called to the performance of this particular bird by the difference from the usual blackbird's song."

Cause for Joy.

Mrs. Aecum. She says she likes to see a servant girl singing at her work, eh?

Mrs. Nowitt. Yes, I suppose it's a delight to her to realize that there's one annoyance she doesn't have to undergo.

Mrs. Aecum. How do you mean?

Mrs. Nowitt. Well, she can only see the servant girl singing. She's deaf as a post, you know.—The Philadelphia Press.

Machinery is now extensively used in boot-making, making 100 pairs of men's cheap-grade boots in 134 hours, against 1430 by hand, while the labor cost is reduced from \$400 to \$35. In women's boots the case is equally marked, for instead of one man being employed to do everything there are 440 employed, each on a different machine operating at not less than a tenth what it was, but the cost is reduced.

The enormous size of the Australasian colonies is very imperfectly understood, even by the colonists themselves. Queensland, which occupies the northeastern portion of Australia, has an area of 668,197 square miles. It is larger than any European country, with the exception of Russia, and is half as large again as the whole of Germany, Austria and Hungary united, yet it has a population of less than half a million, including Polynesian and other aborigines.

In the new British Parliament fifty-five members are directors in English railways, eleven are directors of colonial or foreign roads, while about twelve are contractors for railway works.

SEEING MRS. GODFREY OFF.

Useless Things They Remembered to Say and Articles They Forgot to Bestow.

Do we ever say more idiotic things than when we go to railroad stations to see our friends off? Do our faces ever look more vacuous than when we hurl our last incoherent remarks in at the car windows? Do we ever make feebler jokes or more incoherent advice in commonplace? I think not, says a Chicago Daily News writer.

Mrs. Godfrey is a charming woman, and she has been heard to say that she is proud of her friends; but do not think she was proud of them the other day when they gathered in the Union station to bid her farewell before she left for Honolulu. Neither did she herself shine with any particular luster. We were gathered in the women's waiting room when she came in. After she had greeted us all, bought her ticket and sent a man down to check her baggage a most appalling silence fell on the group.

"You'll write to me before you get to San Francisco, won't you?" Margaret Deane said, with the most intense fervor.

"Oh, of course," Mrs. Godfrey answered. Thereupon six other friends exclaimed the same promise.

Another silence fell, broken by MacDonald. "Will you have to change cars?" he asked anxiously. MacDonaldd thinks no more of crossing the continent than he does of buying a cigar, but he added: "It's the deuce to change cars, you know."

"No, I don't have to change cars till I get to 'Frisco," Mrs. Godfrey said. This remark was hailed as a joke and we all laughed uproariously.

"You are the jolliest woman!" little Wakefield said, admiringly. "We'll all miss you awfully."

A chorus of regrets arose. Mrs. Godfrey said that we must remember that she was coming back in the spring.

"And then you'll be our Honolulu queen," the Infant said.

"Now, don't get the plague," sweet old Mrs. Chisholm said, "and have you got your belladonna plaster for sea-sickness? And have you got those tablets? They are so good if you feel bilious, and—"

"Mrs. Godfrey, you ought to have some dried beef to chew if you get seasick," MacDonald said. Everybody now offered a sure cure for seasickness, and Mrs. Godfrey pretended that she would buy them all in San Francisco.

Another silence fell on the company. "I wonder what time you get to Oahu?" Margaret Deane asked. Mrs. Godfrey didn't know nor care, but Wakefield and MacDonald got a folder and spent several minutes in fixing the exact minute. We then held a short argument on the best position for a berth. Before this question, in which nobody felt the slightest interest, was settled, Wakefield discovered that it was time to go down to the train.

The women all squealed at this announcement; the men fought courteously for the privilege of carrying Mrs. Godfrey's hand luggage. We all went into the car with her. The men shook hands with Mrs. Godfrey and the women kissed her daintily between eyes.

"Now, do write to us all," Mrs. Chisholm said, "and remember about the belladonna plaster."

"Yes, do write often and tell us all about the Sandwich Islands," the chorus cried. "Good-by—good-by."

We fled out of the car and then gathered in a knot under Mrs. Godfrey's window. We wiped our eyes and smiled out. "Don't get married while you are gone," the Infant said in a sudden accession of idiocy.

Mrs. Godfrey laughed and Wakefield and MacDonald looked at the Infant as if they desired ardently to eat her—bones, picture hat and all. Mrs. Chisholm said that marriage was a lottery. Nobody disputed this, and Margaret changed the subject by asking if Mrs. Godfrey was sure she had her ticket and her check.

The traveler showed them to us. We all said again: "Good-by—be sure to take care of yourself. Don't forget to write," and those other senseless things that people say through car windows.

Mrs. Godfrey smiled and said: "Good-by, good-by."

The train moved out of the shed and we were turning away when the Infant had a gleam of lucidity. "Why, Mr. MacDonald, you forgot to give her that box of candy and Mr. Wakefield has got his roses in his hands yet."

The two men looked first foolish, then vicious. Mrs. Chisholm dived into her reticule and set up a loud wail. "And I forgot to give her the belladonna plaster!" She turned to the Infant. "Here, dear, you take them. They'll be real convenient when you go to school this fall."

"Thank you," the Infant returned. She looked hopefully toward Wakefield and MacDonald, expecting them to follow suit with the flowers and candy, but they only gazed at her and went up the steps toward the street. The rest of us followed. Somehow we all felt that we had not distinguished ourselves in that parting hour.

Low Rates on Gold Coin. Immense quantities of gold are shipped nowadays across the ocean, and the danger of loss is so small that the precious stuff may be insured at so low a rate as one-tenth of one percent. It is insured just like so much grain, and the documents, written in old-style legal phrases, guarantee its safety against all perils of the seas, including "men-of-war, fires, pirates, rovers, thieves, jettyons, letters of marque, reprisals, takings at sea, arrests and detentions of all kinds, prices," etc. Every large transatlantic steamship has on board a treasure room which is a great steel box built much like a vault or land.

"One moment," halted the busy individual, as he boomed up from the Walsh avenue doorway. "We did give a despatchman a couple of dollars. I want to commit suicide."

"A couple of dollars," repeated the stranger, "why, man, you can get enough bandanna for 10 cents."

"Yes, but I want to take gold leaf," I've been reading the Chinese dispatches."—The Chicago News.

BAD HABIT OF BORROWING.

A Man Been Too Prominently Developed Among the Women of the Day.

The summer girl has been remarkable during the last season for her lack of hesitancy in borrowing from her friends. The feeling of good fellowship among the sex away from home seems so well developed that its members have no compunction in asking one to lend them her diamond rings, her battle of an evening or any of the various articles that come between these things, says the Chicago Chronicle.

"I came away from home this summer very well equipped," said a girl just from the seashore. "I thought I had with me a few simple necessities and a goodly supply of toilet necessities yet when I wanted a little end cream to-day my large jar of that ornament had disappeared. After diligent thought I remembered that I had loaned it to Mrs. Smith when Johnnie's legs were burned."

"I went to her for it, but she had loaned it to Mrs. Jones. When I finally cornered Mrs. Jones, that lady declared snidely that she had just used the last bit for Florence. She said it certainly was a delightful cream and she was so pleased that it had lasted until Florence's legs were burned. I was with which piece of praise I was fain to be satisfied, though I had no claim for my own life."

"It was the same with my box of powder, the same with my mint drops and my hair and the same with the small flask of brandy I had brought to use medicinally when occasion demanded. Each of these articles was borrowed by some one not so provided and passed on to some one else who claimed to spy it, until it made the rounds of the hotel and the contents were exhausted."

"Of all my supply one piece of camphor is alone left to tell the tale, an invidious distinction that I don't understand, unless the odor is distasteful to the feminine boarders."

"Why, even my slippers and kimono have been confiscated on occasions by my next-door neighbor and I've been left to scramble along without them as best I might, and at this very moment my walking skirt is worn by a young woman whom I know but slightly, but who seemed to think it would be a good thing for her to wear on the pedestrian expedition she joined this morning."

"I'm going home," said the Bright Girl, decisively. "I'm going home where there's not so much freemasonry in the community and where one can keep one's property to oneself. Next year, no one, not even my dearest friend, is going to know the resources of my medicine and toilet boxes. I'm going to be selfish as selfish can be and keep them all to myself."

TO TELL FRESH FISH.

Some Points for the Uninitiated in Marketing and Cook-

ing.

The signs of freshness are the same for all fish; and let it be borne in mind that fish, unlike other meat food, must be fresh to be good. A stale fish is a spoiled and unwholesome one. "From water to pot" expresses the ideal of freshness, but few are those who can get their fish for cooking so soon after they are caught. If, when taken from the water, a fish be immediately buried in fine ice it will be good for several days—ten, flibbers say; but this period should be "shaded." Frozen fish will keep all winter—that is, they will not decompose—but they lose everything that makes them good, writes Ella Morris Kretschmar, in Woman's Home Companion.

To tell a fresh fish, see that the flesh is firm—too firm to admit of pressure leaving a dent—that the eyes are full, scales bright, fins stiff, gills bright—not pale or dark liver-colored—and that there is no marked odor. When it will stand these tests it is both fresh and in its right season for eating. As a general rule very large fish should be boiled, medium-sized ones baked or broiled, and small ones fried, from which they take the name of "pan-fish."

Chocolate Pudding.

Half a pint of milk, two ounces of chocolate in three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one rounding tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, four eggs; put the milk in the double-boiler and place on the fire; beat the butter to a soft cream and beat the flour into it; gradually pour the hot milk on this, stirring all the time; return to the fire and cook for six minutes; put the shaved chocolate, sugar, and two tablespoonfuls of water in a small pan over the hot fire, and stir until smooth and glossy; stir this into the mixture in the double-boiler; take from the fire and add the yolks of the eggs, well beaten, then set away to cool; when cool add the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth; pour the batter into a well-buttered earthen dish that will hold about a quart, and cook in a moderate oven for 22 minutes. Serve immediately with vanilla sauce.—People's Home Journal.

Picked Artichokes.

Rub off the outer skin with a coarse towel, and lay the artichokes in salt water for a day, drain and pour over them cold spiced vinegar, adding a teaspoonful of horseradish to each jar.—Home Magazine.

A Scotch divine took one of his parishioners to task for his inattentiveness at church. The man said: "I'm like a long sermon." The parson, with some wrath, replied: "John, you'll do, and go to a place where you'll not have the privilege of being yawned or short sermons."

"That may be," said John, "but I want to be for lack of parishioners."—The San Francisco Argonaut.

Keeping Ants at a Distance.

Ants will leave objects where sea sand is sprinkled or where oyster shells are laid. They dislike iron. If you raise your sugar barrel upon a piece of iron no ants will enter the barrel. Place your cracker box upon a piece of iron; no ants will enter there.—Chicago Chronicle.

Pickled Artichokes. Rub off the outer skin with a coarse towel, and lay the artichokes in salt water for a day, drain and pour over them cold spiced vinegar, adding a teaspoonful of horseradish to each jar.—Home Magazine.

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Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn \$2,000,000
Queen Ins. Co. of London \$2,000,000
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester \$2,000,000
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London \$2,000,000
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NEWPORT

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, January 12, 1901.

President McKinley, who has had an attack of the grip, is now much better.

More coffee is used in the United States than in any other country, the annual consumption being not far from 450,000,000 pounds, for which American importers pay about \$90,000,000 to the growers.

This is the way a Southern Democratic paper tackles the last Democratic President: Since your Uncle Grover Cleveland has incorporated his scheme to re-organize the Democratic party, it would be interesting to know what stock is worth. Will it be quoted in Wall street, where Mr. Cleveland on more occasions than one is charged with selling the United States treasury to stock jobbers?

The New Hampshire Senatorial agency is practically over. Hon. William E. Chandler, ex-Secretary of the Navy, has been beaten and Judge Barnham, of Manchester, will represent New Hampshire in the United States Senate for the next six years. Judge Barnham won in caucus Thursday night on first ballot, he receiving 108 votes to 47 for Chandler, and 75 for all others. This was somewhat of a Waterloo for Chandler.

Failures during 1900 were 10,833 in number, and \$174,113,246 in amount of liabilities, against 9,293 in 1899 for \$123,122,679. Of this aggregate 59 were banks and financial concerns, with \$35,617,593 liabilities, so that strictly commercial failures numbered 10,774, and were \$138,495,673 in amount. As there were only 9,337 commercial failures in 1899, and the indebtedness amounted to \$50,579,559 comparison with the preceding year is extremely unfavorable.

Ex-U. S. Senator Bradbury of Maine died Monday at his home in Augusta aged almost one hundred years. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College of the class of 1825, which was famous for its number of distinguished men. Among the members were Henry W. Longfellow, Josiah S. Little, Horatio Bridge, Jonathan Cilley, Nathaniel Hawthorne, John S. C. Abbott and George B. Cheever. He was elected U. S. Senator in 1816 and at the time of his death was the oldest ex-senator. When he entered the Senate, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, Cass, Hayne, Douglas, Seward, Chase and others whose names have since become household words, were members of that body. Polk was President and the Mexican war was on. He has lived through stirring times and been associated with great men and great issues. At his funeral the entire business of the city where he lived was suspended.

The new apportionment bill passed the House, on Tuesday and will pass the Senate in the same form. By it the National House of Representatives is increased to 336 members. This increase was made so that the State of Maine need not lose a representative. The states that will gain by this bill are Illinois, New York and Texas, three each; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Minnesota, two each; Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin, one each. By this arrangement the states that will gain three each are about equally divided between the two parties, New York and Illinois being about two-thirds Republican, while Texas is solidly Democratic. The states that gain two each may all be classed as Republican states. In the states that gain one each are seven for each party. So it would seem that neither party will get any great advantage over the other in this arrangement. The trouble is, however, that this body will be so large as to be very unwieldy.

Mayor Garretson's Address.

The inaugural address of His Honor, Mayor Garretson, appears in full on another page of this issue. It should be read by every person, irrespective of party. Mr. Garretson does not believe in drawing party lines strictly in municipal affairs, believing that the best men should be chosen to administer the business of the city. This spirit of fairness pervades his address, but the mayor is not hesitant about administering reproof where he believes it to be due.

Although the address is long it contains little that is not of the most vital importance to the city. The three most important topics were the board of health, finance and the future development of the city. In regard to the first, Mayor Garretson favored a competent medical board with unlimited power, composed of three physicians recommended by the Newport Medical Society. In regard to finance he recommended the greatest care in the expenditure of all public money, criticizing the expenditures for sidewalks and for the city hall. He also favored the re-adjustment of tax assessments. Such subjects as Long wharf improvement, Easton's Beach, public parks, etc., are gone into carefully and thoughtfully.

The address bears the stamp of individuality. Mr. Garretson very evidently intends to be mayor in fact as well as in name, and if the city council will accept his suggestions and recommendations, his administration will surely prove beneficial to the city.

Legislative Notes.

Our state law makers are having a dull time this far, and were it not for Dr. Garvin they would have had work to pass away the fifteen minutes' time they are supposed to be in session each day. The learned Doctor has already introduced half a dozen constitutional amendments and more are to follow. Wednesday he put in his favorite for the third time. This is the one dividing the state into three senatorial districts, making the city of Providence one district with fourteen senators, Newport, Washington, Bristol and Kent Counties one district with eleven senators, and the rest of the state the third district with eleven senators. This is a nice amendment for the city of Providence and no doubt the Doctor is urged on by the people of that city to keep this scheme constantly before the people with the hope that it will sometime be adopted.

The state's expense bill was put in Wednesday and as we predicted last fall the expenses of various departments are much increased. The appropriation for pay of the General Assembly is more than doubled—last year it was \$16,000; this year it is \$33,000—one of the first fruits of the amended constitution. Some of the papers up the river advocated the amendment on the ground of economy. This is the way they get it. The pay of clerks of committees is increased to \$7200—an entirely needless expense. Fifteen years ago there was no such thing known in the R. I. legislature as a paid clerk to a committee. The appropriation for Railroad commissioner's office is increased from \$1000 to \$1000; the state printing from \$35,000 to \$18,000; state binding from \$7000 to \$9000; the expense of maintaining the state farm from \$250,000 to \$300,000. The salary of the judge of the Providence District court is increased from \$3000 to \$4000. If we keep on taxes will soon have to be increased materially.

One day last week one of the members from "way back" burned a hole through the new carpet in the "members' retiring room" of the new state house at a cost to the state of no small sum to repair damages. Evidently said member was not used to carpets, and "didn't know that the darned thing would burn any way" as he lighted his pipe and threw the match on the floor with as much unconcern as if the floor had been of marble.

The same day a battle of carnage took place belonging to the military department spread itself all over the marble steps leaving a blood red stain on the immaculate whiteness, as a perpetual reminder of the gory profession of the department. It is said that when the building commission saw the "damned spot," to use language of Shakespeare, they said words which are expressed in polite literature by dashes, and many of them at that. The commission could have readily said that they had troubles of their own without having the military arm of the state throw more upon them.

The General Assembly has not yet got fairly at work. No acts of any importance have yet been passed. The special committee appointed by the Governor to change the laws of the state so that they may harmonize with the amended constitution has reported to the Senate and the matter is now before the Judiciary committee. In the house on Thursday in the absence of the speaker Mr. Sheffield was chosen speaker pro tem. Most of the time was spent in arguing the motion to submit to the Supreme Court a request for an interpretation of the constitution on the question of mileage. The matter was finally referred to the Judiciary committee to come up hereafter. Hereafter the practice has been to draw mileage once a week. The Providence Journal thinks that the members from the outlying districts, who have to travel thirty and forty miles to get to Providence, should not have any more mileage than the Providence members who live in sight of the State House. It is therefore trying to get the question before the Supreme Court in the hope that that body will decide it to be unconstitutional. The mileage expense is one of the very smallest outlays of that body, amounting to less than two thousand dollars all told, so there is no object in making much fuss over the question.

The amount of money in the world has more than doubled in the last 25 years, although some of us have not any more of it than we had when there was less of it in existence. The total stock reported in 1873 was about \$1,600,000,000, of which more than half was in paper money notes, fully covered by metallic reserves. The situation at the beginning of 1900 showed a total monetary stock of about \$11,000,000,000, of which only a little more than one-fourth was in uncovered paper money. The total money supply of the world has increased about \$7,000,000,000, the increase in gold money since 1873 has been about \$3,000,000,000, in silver about \$2,500,000,000 and in uncovered paper money only about \$1,500,000,000. A large proportion of the increase in gold has taken place within the short space of seven years, while the quantity of silver money, which was at its maximum of about \$1,250,000,000 at the beginning of 1897, has since been somewhat reduced by the sale of silver by Germany and its retirement in other countries.

Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Some twelve months ago an attempt was made to revive and resuscitate the Middletown Free Library, which until then had eked out life for several years. This attempt has met with some degree of success, but has not fully established the library on a basis to insure its continuance. The management had formerly rested in Trustees in perpetuity, who had sought to carry out its purpose to an extent sufficient to obtain an annual appropriation from the state for the addition of new books, but finally had to abandon the opening of the library altogether for lack of means to compensate the service of a librarian. Recently, the articles of association have been amended so as to allow of an annual choice of trustees. A committee was also appointed to solicit subscriptions to a fund to provide a library building, who secured upwards of \$700 for that purpose, which however is inadequate to construct the modest building designed as best answering present requirements. As far back as 1848, a number of the residents of the Oliphant School District associated together to originate a circulating library, which association was afterwards incorporated under the Public School Act of June, 1851. The late Dr. Nathaniel Greene was the first President and George C. Coggeshall the first Secretary. Joseph C. Daniels was for many years Librarian and devoted much time and labor in endeavoring to induce his neighbors to acquire an interest in and love of books and for several years the library was extensively used.

The founders of the library are not only entitled to much credit for their untiring industry in fostering and carrying on their undertaking but were particularly fortunate in the men of letters of that day, who were consulted in the selection of books and many of whom made liberal donations themselves. Among these were Henry Barnard, first Commissioner of Public Schools, Dr. Francis Wayland, Dr. John O. Charles, Rev. Charles T. Brooks, Richard K. Randolph, William H. Cronin, Elder David Balfour, Thomas R. Hazard and others. As a necessary consequence the foundation of the library was to sound and instructive, and, which unfortunately for the last two score years has had very few readers. Most of those surviving members should be made of Mr. Joshua C. Brown, who rendered valuable assistance in the establishment of this library. If a building could be secured and a new interest excited in the minds of the present generation for the knowledge and stimulus that come from companionship with books, the Middletown Free Library could be made to supply a great need in the intellectual life of those people who live in the central part of Rhode Island. At the annual meeting of the association held on Monday evening the following officers were chosen: President, George Coggeshall; Vice President, Kate Bailey; Secretary, Albert L. Chase; Treasurer, John L. Simmons; Trustees, Phoebe E. T. Manchester, Henry M. Wilson and Flora A. Chase. The offer of a site for a library in the extreme northern end of the lot belonging to the proprietors of the North West School District was declined and it was decided to apply to said proprietors for a site immediately east of the Oliphant schoolhouse. For the present the library is retained in a private building and Miss Eliza T. Coggeshall acts as Librarian.

Jiverton.

The public installation of the officers of Mariners Lodge, N. E. O. P., which took place Monday evening, was one of the most successful events of that progressive lodge. The members were out in good numbers and also many citizens who had been invited. Acting Grand Gayle Boone of Newport appeared at 8 o'clock and informed those present that D. D. G. Warden John Spooner and still were waiting in the ante room. He read the commission of the deputy grand warden. They were invited in and the meeting was taken charge of by D. D. G. W. Spooner. Grand Guide Boone then conducted the officers elected to their proper positions for installation and they were duly installed by Deputy Spooner. After these exercises were completed a piano solo was given by Miss Eliza Chase, followed by a duet by Misses Grace and Florence Wilcox. Both acts being much appreciated by those present. John Spooner of Newport then spoke briefly concerning the order and was followed by John P. Sanborn of Newport, who talked at length upon the objects and aims of the order and what it had accomplished. Following him came Grand Warden Goddard who is a favorite with the members of Mariners Lodge, and he was heartily received. William H. Boone of Newport, J. Hubert Wilcox and Dr. E. P. Simson then gave short addresses, at the conclusion of which all repaired to the supper room where the members had prepared a pleasing supper. A happy incident of the evening was the presentation by Mr. Sanborn to the retiring warden, Joseph H. Negus, of a past warden's badge, presented by Mariners Lodge, as a token of its appreciation of his efforts during the past year. There were present, in addition to those already mentioned, William H. Sleson and wife and Mrs. E. S. Goddard of Newport.

Mariners Lodge is in a most flourishing condition. At their last meeting two applications for membership were received. The officers installed were as follows: Warden—Edwin F. Hambley; Vice Warden—J. Fred Nickerson; Junior Past Warden—Joseph H. Negus; Treasurer—William L. Frost; Financial Secretary—Mary J. Sanborn; Secretary—M. Heath Nickerson; Guide—Isaac F. Brownell; Chaplain—Mrs. G. R. Lawton; Guardian—Clifford H. Smith; Sentinel—Robert Lake; Trustee—Samuel Sanborn.

In the last ten years the national centre of population moved fourteen miles west and three miles south. It is still in Southern Indiana and nearer the eastern than the western boundary of the state.

Russia, a giant in territory and population, is buying cargoes of coal in the United States. American enterprise and knowledge lead the way in the world's mineral production.

Mr. Harwood E. Read, Jr., started for Washington Wednesday evening to begin his duties as deputy marshal in the federal court. Mr. Read received the appointment through Senator Wetmore. The position is one that assumes a salary of \$1000.

Washington Matters.

Army Re-organization Bill.—Resolution to Investigate the Restriction of Suffrage.—Matthew S. Quay is Co-sponsor of Election Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1901. The Senate has made considerable progress in considering the Army Re-organization bill, and although no time has been set for a vote, it is believed that the bill will be passed during this week. The debate has been completed, the opponents of the bill in the Senate have been compelled to base their opposition on details of the bill, and some of them have gone so far as to propose furnishing the men in some other way. There is no likelihood of such a proposition being accepted, however, as, with the exception of Senator Hoar, every republican is believed to be prepared to vote for the bill. He is the only republican who has spoken against it. Senator Teller rather amused his colleagues by stating that he withdrew his speech of two years ago, in which he scoffed at imperialism under the American flag, and professed to see imperialism in the acts of the Philippine Commission, which is engaged in setting up civil government in the pacified portions of the Philippines. Some of the democrats pretend to see in the bill discrimination against the volunteer officers now in the Philippines, but that is the veriest nonsense.

The report on the River and Harbor bill, submitted by Chairman Burton, contains much information concerning the appropriations carried by that bill, a total of \$59,955,415. The total number of improvements provided for are 408, of which 232 are rivers and 316 harbors. These were selected from improvements aggregating \$300,000,000, which U. S. Army engineers had estimated for.

Both supporters and opponents of the oleomargarine bill passed by the House, are putting forth their strongest arguments in the hearings before the Senate committee on Agriculture. Present indications are that the bill will be favorably reported to the Senate, but whether it will get acted upon will depend upon other legislation largely.

C. A. Snow & Co., of Washington, D. C., secured the honor of filing the first application for a U. S. patent in the twentieth century, for Dr. Calvin J. Pollock, of Kirkville, Mo.

Senator McCommus predicts the formation of a socialist party in the U. S. and that Mr. Bryan will be its leader and candidate for President. He cites Mr. Bryan's speeches in the late campaign as proof that he is already more of a socialist than anything else.

Those who pretended to see antagonism to the Ship Subsidy bill in the vote of the Senate giving the Army Reorganization bill the right of way held by the Shipping bill are ignoring the facts. It was agreed at the time the Shipping bill was made the regular business of the Senate that if it were not disposed of when the army bill, which is an urgency measure, was reported to the Senate, it should give way to no war prejudicial to the Shipping bill was shown by the fact that not a single vote was cast against the motion to put the army bill ahead.

Some surprise was felt and expressed by the republican leaders of the House, who had long ago decided that the question of the restriction of suffrage in the South should not be taken up at this session of Congress, when Representative Olmsted, without conferring with anyone, and entirely upon his own responsibility, offered a resolution providing that such an investigation should be made before the re-apportionment bill was acted upon. Although Mr. Olmsted had a perfect right to do this, it was somewhat surprising, and of course, could have but one result, the shelving of his resolution, by sending it to the Census Committee. Even if there had been no objection, it would not be possible to procure the information upon which to make even the most hurried investigation within the life of the present Congress. There was a regrettable wrangle between Chairman Hopkins of the Census Committee, the author of the Committee Reapportionment bill, and Representative Littlefield, of Ohio, who is supporting the subject introduced by Representative Burleigh, of Me., in which both gentlemen used unparliamentary language, and had to be called to order by Acting-Speaker Dalzell. It is natural enough that Mr. Littlefield and the other Maine members should support the Burleigh bill, which retains the present number of members from their state, while the Hopkins bill reduces it by one, but it is none the less regrettable that he should have seen fit to make a personal attack upon Mr. Hopkins in supporting the bill. The fight over this bill is likely to go on all this week. It is entirely outside of party lines.

Hon. M. S. Quay is at his Washington home. When asked whether he entertained any doubts of his election, he said in a very positive tone: "I am just as confident of being elected to the Senate, if I live, as I am if the Pennsylvania legislature will meet on January 15th." Mr. Quay declined to discuss the story that he contemplated resigning shortly after re-entering the Senate, but his closest friends say the story is all moonshine, and that unless something will not be expected should occur, should cause him to change his mind, he will serve the entire term. So certain is his election regarded in Washington that he is already being congratulated on his return to the Senate, where he has many warm friends.

Weather Bulletin.

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ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 12.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of cold, west to cross continent about 15 to 19.

Storm wave will reach Pacific coast about 18, cross west of Rockies by close of 19, great central valleys 20 to 22, eastern states 21.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 18, great central valleys 20, eastern states 22. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 24, great central valleys 25, eastern states 25.

This disturbance will bring one of the high temperature waves of the month and will inaugurate the second dry term of January.

Following it will come a cool wave, not a cold wave, and the temperature will go a little below normal and with very little precipitation and then dry again and an upward turn in the temperature about 25.

Most of the city officers elected at the Monday evening meeting of the city council have qualified at the city clerk's office.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of E. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every copy of the CATHARTIC that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATHARTIC CURE.

Subscribed to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 11th day of December, A. D. 1900.

W. A. W. OLESON, Notary Public.

Hall's Cathartic Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and bowels, purifying the system. Sent for thirty cents, free.

W. A. W. OLESON & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, Etc.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY 1901. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
12 Sat	7 21 11 65	9 51 11 12	65				
13 Sun	7 21 11 65	9 51 11 12	65				
14 Mon	7 21 11 65	9 51 11 12	65				
15 Tues	7 21 11 65	9 51 11 12	65				
16 Wed	7 21 11 65	9 51 11 12	65				
17 Thurs	7 21 11 65	9 51 11 12	65				
18 Fri	7 21 11 65	9 51 11 12	65				

Full Moon 23d, 5h. 30m., morning.

Last Quarter 15th, 5h. 10m., evening.

New Moon 21st, 4h. 5m., evening.

First Quarter 28th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Second Quarter 11th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Third Quarter 24th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Fourth Quarter 7th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Fifth Quarter 20th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Sixth Quarter 3rd, 5h. 10m., evening.

Seventh Quarter 16th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Eighth Quarter 29th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Ninth Quarter 11th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Tenth Quarter 24th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Eleventh Quarter 7th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Twelfth Quarter 20th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Thirteenth Quarter 3rd, 5h. 10m., evening.

Fourteenth Quarter 16th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Fifteenth Quarter 29th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Sixteenth Quarter 11th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Seventeenth Quarter 24th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Eighteenth Quarter 7th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Nineteenth Quarter 20th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Twentieth Quarter 3rd, 5h. 10m., evening.

Twenty-first Quarter 16th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Twenty-second Quarter 29th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Twenty-third Quarter 11th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Twenty-fourth Quarter 24th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Twenty-fifth Quarter 7th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Twenty-sixth Quarter 20th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Twenty-seventh Quarter 3rd, 5h. 10m., evening.

Twenty-eighth Quarter 16th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Twenty-ninth Quarter 29th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Thirtieth Quarter 11th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Thirty-first Quarter 24th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Thirty-second Quarter 7th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Thirty-third Quarter 20th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Thirty-fourth Quarter 3rd, 5h. 10m., evening.

Thirty-fifth Quarter 16th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Thirty-sixth Quarter 29th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Thirty-seventh Quarter 11th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Thirty-eighth Quarter 24th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Thirty-ninth Quarter 7th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Fortieth Quarter 20th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Forty-first Quarter 3rd, 5h. 10m., evening.

Forty-second Quarter 16th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Forty-third Quarter 29th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Forty-fourth Quarter 11th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Forty-fifth Quarter 24th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Forty-sixth Quarter 7th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Forty-seventh Quarter 20th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Forty-eighth Quarter 3rd, 5h. 10m., evening.

Forty-ninth Quarter 16th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Fiftieth Quarter 29th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Fifty-first Quarter 11th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Fifty-second Quarter 24th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Fifty-third Quarter 7th, 5h. 10m., evening.

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Fifty-ninth Quarter 24th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Sixtieth Quarter 7th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Sixty-first Quarter 20th, 5h. 10m., evening.

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Sixty-sixth Quarter 24th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Sixty-seventh Quarter 7th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Sixty-eighth Quarter 20th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Sixty-ninth Quarter 3rd, 5h. 10m., evening.

Seventieth Quarter 16th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Seventy-first Quarter 29th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Seventy-second Quarter 11th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Seventy-third Quarter 24th, 5h. 10m., evening.

Seventy-fourth Quarter 7th, 5h. 10m., evening.

THE MAYOR'S INAUGURAL.

Able Address Delivered by Hon. Frederick P. Garretson at the Inauguration of the New City Government on Monday.

Gentlemen of the City Council: I believe that an inaugural address should be short and to the point and statistics and figures avoided as far as possible, reference can be so easily had by those desiring them. On the sixth of November practically a complete change came over this city in its political aspect, and we, the choice of the people, are about to take up the work that our predecessors leave to us. I shall make but little criticism of the past, holding to the opinion that we ourselves may not prove infallible.

We were chosen by the citizens of Newport to represent them in municipal government, and so much because we were the representatives of two great national parties, but because they had confidence in the individual character of each and every one of us, and therefore rely on our fair and impartial judgment in whatever pertains to the best interests of this city. Though we may differ on many subjects, that difference should exist purely on grounds of proper government. No measure brought forward should be gauged on party issue. No matter whether a Democrat or a Republican offers a resolution, it should be strictly interpreted as to its merits and the same passed or rejected. Nothing is so thoroughly detrimental as biased partisanship, unless it be the man or men who combine together for party ends or personal aggrandizement. If there should be any attempt on this score to benefit party or parties, no matter who is guilty, public rebuke should be administered. I can conceive of nothing so mean and contemptible than when men who have obtained high office through the voice of the people deliberately posture themselves for the ostentatious of good government or for political or private ends. There is one shining remedy for this, and that is social and political ostracism. For that reason character, integrity and ability should be the basis on which all appointments should be made.

You have certain offices to fill. Be not influenced by any other fact than the requirements desired, and whether the person is capable of filling the position; whether he has been or is politically opposed to you should make no difference. The simple facts are: Is he capable, honest and worthy of the position? Do not turn a man out who has been of service to this community and who knows all the intricacies of his position, and replace him simply to please your party. Avoid any strictures that the public may place upon you. We do not want "rings and combines." In short, let us all do our duty in politics as we do in private life, relying on our own consciences and on the guiding hand of the Great Ruler of all things. One very reprehensible fault, and one which is only too common, should be avoided, and that is "railroading" a bill or measure. If a bill or measure is one for the good of the community it will not lose its favor by being read and inwardly digested by the public at large. Any railroading is inevitably done for no good purpose.

The three most important subjects for us to consider this coming year are a board of health, finance and the future development of Newport. I shall take these subjects in their order.

Board of Health.

A proper board of health is of the most paramount importance, not only for our own immediate welfare but for the good reputation of Newport as a residential city. I will not go into the sad and deplorable events of the past few weeks other than to remind you that if we had had the faintest semblance of a board of health with the least power much of the sorrow and sickness would never have occurred. I advocate a first-class board of health with practically unlimited power, composed of three physicians of high standing. In order to obtain men of ability they should be well paid for their services. Furthermore, I advocate that the selection be made by the Newport Medical Society and submitted to you. This board should be as strict as the New York board of health and moulded on the same lines. No cesspools, wells or any foul-smelling privies should be tolerated if evidence is shown that they are injurious. All sanitary arrangements in public buildings such as hotels, restaurants, saloons, barber shops, etc., should be carefully inspected and under the control of this board. The city physician should be ex-officio a member of the board.

It is essential from past experience that an emergency hospital is needed. This it seems to me should be isolated and under the control of the board of health. The building, or buildings, should be carefully considered and constructed according to the requirements of such institutions, and likewise under the control of the board of health. If legislative action is needed all questions of this sort should be at once entered into. It seems to me that the health of the people is of the most vital question, and therefore men who have made that subject a life-long study are best suited to control.

Since writing my inaugural the outgoing administration created an ordinance and appointed a board of health, composed of two physicians, Dr. R. E. Darrah and Dr. H. G. MacGregor, and three laymen, William Shepley, Timothy Smith, James B. Cottrell, stone cutter, and William Hamilton, carpenter.

Finance.

We are in debt over \$25,000; in other words, we have exceeded our resources. I shall not take your time in going into details. That is quite unnecessary, as you can get detailed information from the city treasurer. It is of course, one of the great difficulties to overcome in financing a city to keep within bounds. Now, how are we to do it? That is the question. We have streets to lay out, sewers to build and such improvements as are actually necessary, and at every turn some important expenditure is liable to confront us. The only solution of this question is the scrupulous care with which all contracts should be entered into and awarded and all improvements should be modified as far as possible.

While I dislike to criticize very much any work of our predecessors I shall more clearly, perhaps, convey my meaning in regard to expenditures by reference. We were badly in need of sidewalks, and the people voted for them. An appropriation amounting to \$111,451.50 was granted, which represented \$100,000 in bonds, with premium added. Now, by proper management a considerable proportion of this fund would have been saved. Sidewalks in fairly good condition were torn up and the present granite-like expensive substituted. Streets where little traffic existed were paved,

etc. Every one of us has in mind these facts. Moreover, zealous care may or may not have been exercised in the granting of this contract. In short, this is an example where reckless expenditure of money has taken place. At this juncture I believe it would be a wise measure to wait for at least two winters before laying any more of these sidewalks in order to find out whether they are sufficiently substantial and will stand hard frosts. We can lose nothing by waiting.

We spent on the city hall by issue of bonds \$153,000 (without premium). This covers ground, lighting and furniture. The contents and conveniences are certainly a vast improvement on the old city hall, but architecturally this building is a failure. It is a pity that the city of Newport, one of the great showplaces of the country, should be saddled with this, its own representative building. This is not a building to be proud of architecturally. I sharply cite these cases, showing the importance of intelligence and discrimination in all financial matters.

I, therefore, most respectfully recommend the greatest care in the expenditure of all public moneys.

Re-adjustment of Tax Assessments.

Unquestionably the valuations of this city have changed very materially in the last 10 or 15 years in various parts of the city. It seems to me that it is high time for re-adjustment. The impression is that the taxes here are high, when, considering the valuation now existing and the comforts we possess, they are, in reality, entirely too conservative. Much important work must be done if we are progressive, but unless more funds are forthcoming we must practically remain as we are today. Undoubtedly the seemingly reckless expenditures and carelessness in regard to contracts, etc., has hampered our finances.

At present we have three assessors elected by the City Council at a salary of \$100 each to pass on \$30,000,000 worth of property. These gentlemen meet in the spring and give a period of about 10 days or three weeks to tax assessments. If some arrangement could be made so that one assessor could be permanently on duty daily, to keep posted on sales and changes of real estate values and to discover property both real and personal which is not bearing its true assessed value, his work would be of great assistance at the final making-up of the yearly assessment, and probably result in additional revenue would accrue. This may need legislative action if any radical change of value is contemplated. This whole question, should therefore be taken up and an entire re-valuation made in a thorough and systematic manner.

Long Wharf.

The most difficult problem, outside of the re-adjustment of assessments, is the Long Wharf question. So intricate and far-reaching is this that the entire interests of the city, in one sense, may eventually be revolutionized. It not merely deals with the improvement of the city itself but goes into such questions as the development of this section of the city as a great terminal. It is a natural entrance, with every facility necessary for development. From the Thames street side there are two avenues leading to the wharf proper: Malbone street and Long wharf. The entire sea-front section of Long wharf embraces the City wharf and the property of the railroad company, all of which is admirably adapted for terminal purposes. If all transportation companies utilize this property, which certainly is feasible, the saving of time from New York, Boston and Providence would be lessened very materially. The City wharf could be leased to good advantage and a handsome revenue derived, and so many other advantages accrue that it is quite impossible to enumerate them at this time. The question also leads up to the transportation facilities now existing between New York, Providence, Boston and the street railroad company. In fact, Long wharf will eventually be the keystone of the entire transportation question, and therefore most careful research into the matter is essential.

As citizens we should find out what the railroad and steamboat companies will do; what concessions will be made and whether quicker facilities of communication can not be established. As a fact, as I have stated in private the Long wharf question reaches to Forty-second street, New York. It seems to me that Newport is worthy, both of its standing as a city, by the class of its inhabitants and by its future development, of first-class rail communication. I confess that I am utterly unable to cope with this question, and therefore can convey only individual ideas.

Is it possible for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to seat us in a car at the Grand Central depot and land us at a Long wharf terminal in five to five and a half hours? Is it possible to go through Providence by a viaduct to Warren or Bristol, thence to Fall River, a town of over 100,000 inhabitants, and terminate in Newport? Does not this question involve not only the entire state of Rhode Island, but also one of the largest manufacturing cities in Massachusetts? What untold advantages would arise to our city if we could be brought in direct contact with New York? As far as the question of engineering, it certainly seems feasible. As to expense, that is a matter to determine.

At present our facilities are both extremely crude and very poor. Let any one take a trip to Providence or Boston and their patience is well nigh exhausted. Via Wickford, we leave Commercial wharf by a steamer of light draft, topheavy and a high roller, a boat built for the upper Hudson, and are landed at the Wickford wharf. There passengers, freight, trunks, etc., are unloaded and re-loaded on a train which runs over a three to four mile track, and the same operation is done through with. Some was for a fast express and this delayed by the transfer of passengers, freight and baggage. Such communication seriously hampers our growth and progressiveness.

I am not finding fault with the railroad company for I am well aware that such matters are constantly in their minds. It is a common and mistaken idea to expect that corporations have no thought other than the increase of dividends. They weigh carefully all such questions as the development of transportation, and only those who are in immediate touch with them know the difficulties encountered. While not altogether in sympathy with the railroad or steamship companies, that feeling may be one more of sentiment rather than good judgment. It therefore seems to me that we should, as citizens of Newport, through the proper channels, together with the citizens of Bristol, Providence, Warren and Fall River, confer for our best interests with this corporation in a friendly manner, leaving out all personal and biased

feelings, and go into this subject with the greatest degree of care and exactness.

You can readily see, therefore, how vastly important this Long wharf question is, and how much it has to do with the terminal. It also seems to me that it is of such a serious matter that those only who are in close touch with great enterprises and who fully understand railroad and terminal questions should be empowered to act. We have citizens not only of the very highest standing and ability, but whose reputation for such work is known on two continents. Their advice, therefore, would be invaluable, absolutely unbiased and worthy of the highest consideration.

While on this subject I shall speak of the sidewalk on the south side of Malbone street from Thomas to the depot, and urgently suggest that you take immediate action to make this approach possible. I am surprised that this most important sidewalk has been overlooked while the side streets are paved. As so much public and private criticism has been and is manifest in regard to the sidewalk expenses and their general character, I think in justice to taxpayers and those having this matter on hand that a committee should be appointed and the whole subject thoroughly investigated. In fact, wherever and whenever there is universal comment on any public work it is our duty to sift matters to the very bottom. It is simple justice alike to citizens and those with whom fault is found.

Public Property.

Great care should be taken of all public property and should licenses be drawn up the character, fitness and responsibilities of licensees must be diligently inquired into. No liquor should be sold thereon, either directly or by evasion, and any attempt at such violation should vitiate a license. It is not always the best policy to obtain a high rent at the expense of the dignity of a municipality. Far better to rent to responsible persons of character public property at a low figure than to those who might directly or indirectly abuse their privileges.

Recently the question of the lease of the beach came up for public hearing. While the rental and revenue seems altogether too low, we must bear in mind the fact that the improvements were practically done by those who interested themselves in the direct welfare of this property at little or no return for their own gain. Considering the character of these men, their advice, therefore, should not be wholly ignored. I quite agree that more revenues should accrue but if it is to increase by merry-go-rounds, three-card monte and shooting the clutes the present income is quite sufficient. The beach and its surroundings should be kept clean. Barrels painted attractively and lettered "Throw your papers in here" would add greatly to its appearance. Strict police measures should be adopted to preserve order and prevent persons from throwing bottles, etc., on or near the beach. The lights should also be carried to the city line. The city should provide a little raft or compel the lesser to do so. It is a pity that this beautiful beach is not made more attractive by having out the grounds around it. There is plenty of land between the road and the pond which could be utilized for park purposes. With flower beds artistically arranged, and the surroundings placed in the hands of the park commission, this portion of Newport would be one of the most attractive spots. A band of music once or twice a week would not be amiss.

The Parks.

With the funds at its command, I think the park commission does as well as can be expected. I think, however, that it could wonderfully improve the parks. It seems to me that the grass should be taken care of in a better manner and more flower beds laid out. The little flower bed at the angle of Washington square has always been greatly admired, and great care taken of the same. The rest of the park, especially in the neighborhood of the band stand, is generally in a very poor condition. Turf and the other parks should have their quota of flowerbeds. We are not so careful of our parks as in other cities and towns of similar size. The old question also confronts us: What shall we do with the esplanade, now that so much money has been sunk there? To leave it in its present condition is out of the question. Something must be done, otherwise it is a monument of folly to every resident in that section, to every driving party, and a laughing stock for the entire neighboring fraternity.

Our Schools.

So admirable is our school system that comment is unnecessary. This is due to the conscientious work of the school board and their wise selections. The work of the schools speaks for itself.

The Fire Department.

Little need be said of the department other than what I refer to in regard to better protection for the summer residents. Probably no town of its size in the country has a better record.

The Police Commission.

I believe that the police commission recently established has been of considerable service to the city and was a wise measure; in fact, the condition of Newport, as far as the commissioners' functions are concerned, has materially improved. I am, however, very much opposed to the methods of appointment, and believe we are quite able to make our own selections without the state's assistance. Though a Republican I do not think it fair that the Democratic party should not have one voice. We as citizens look to the police commission, as one of the most important features in the body politic. It should exercise the utmost care in representing, as far as possible, all forms of vice, particularly petty gambling and kitchen dives. Undoubtedly there is considerable difficulty in the way, but by eternal vigilance at least the smell of these can be kept from the nostrils of the general public. Great care should also be exercised in the granting of licenses.

The Police.

While we are prone to criticize many things, we must admit that the record of the police department is exceedingly favorable, and as a rule, with their limited numbers and the large territory covered daily and nightly, there is a minimum of criminal offences, and the general behavior of the men above reproach.

The Hospital.

There has been considerable criticism of the hospital and its affairs within the last few years, but as those who are connected with its management are persons of the highest standing and unblemished reputations, this should be taken for what it is worth. The attacks made on the hospital seem to come principally from one source. Undoubtedly there are defects, but such are not remedied by mis-statements. I feel

quite sure that if any citizen of the community should point out errors, and at the same time offer proper remedies, the hospital authorities would be only too glad to meet the requirements.

Charities.

The people of this city are almost too charitable, and therefore little need be said on that score. The public institution for the poor and friendless has been and is ably managed and conducted, and the poor unfortunate seem to be both happy and content with their surroundings.

Naval and Military Affairs.

A revival of interest in naval and military affairs is worthy of note. The young men in these bodies are of good character, take much interest in their work and the results of such training are most beneficial.

Athletics, etc.

Though possibly not in the line of an address of this sort, it might be well to state publicly the advantages of all forms of true sport. "A sound mind in a healthy body" is the basis on which to make good citizens. I therefore believe that all forms of high-minded sports should be morally supported. It is an established fact that in an athletic community a high moral tone always exists. No young man who takes an active interest in boat racing, base ball, etc., can possibly be a drinker without forfeiting his position. Active bodily exercise will do far more toward right than any sympathy law. I therefore commend to your moral consideration and encouragement all healthy forms of athletic sports ashore and afloat. Newport, as a summer resort, is particularly adapted to such forms of amusement.

Minor Matters.

An ordinance should be at once established, requiring all licensed cabs to carry lights and their numbers painted on the lanterns; bicycles and automobiles should also carry lights. Swill carts should be provided with rubber tires, and all swill carts to the dump after 6 o'clock whenever that is possible. Great complaint has arisen from the manner in which swill and ashes have been collected the past year. Sometimes days have elapsed before removal has taken place. A very reprehensible practice exists of "feeding" the drivers. They are paid by the city, and such feeding is a temptation to favor some at the expense of others. All privies and cesspools should be cleaned after sundown and no exception made to this rule.

It is very important that our streets, particularly Bellevue avenue, should be kept during the summer well watered and carefully cleaned. While we boast of good roads and streets, we at times find them exceedingly unkempt and dirty. This can easily be remedied by the street department.

City and Town Records.

The state record commissioner, R. H. Tilley, is still most desirous to continue the preservation of the ancient records of this city, and it is certainly a matter of deep interest that the work should not be discontinued, now that it has been undertaken. The appropriations so far have enabled Mr. Tilley to bind and preserve the records from 1702 to 1735. He states that the sum of \$500 would complete the work. I recommend that \$200 be allowed him this year.

A Board of Trade.

It is a pity that in this city we have no board of trade. In most cities and towns men of affairs established themselves as a representative body for the development of such industries or interests as are directly beneficial to the community at large. All questions of a political nature are naturally inquired into, and a check is often given to unwise measures. For instance, such important questions as the development of Long wharf and adjacent property, the street railroad matters, the better facilities for reaching New York, Boston, Providence, etc., could all be discussed and worked into a tangible shape, before coming before the governing bodies. Housewives are an immense assistance to a community. The Business Men's Association could well assert itself in this direction.

Though dependent so much on the summer population for our livelihood, we should bear in mind the immense resources and possibilities at our very doors. We have a magnificent harbor, second to none, with great depth of water and every advantage possible for the development of maritime industries. A hive board of trade could seek out investors for shipbuilding, etc., and by making sufficient inducements no doubt some great industry might be seated on these shores eventually. At New London already a plant is established for building the largest ships. Why did we lose such an opportunity? Outside of our supplying the so-called summer residents with necessities, our resources are practically nothing. The cry goes up every year by the people at large that something should be done to overcome this condition of affairs. To work and labor five months and rest seven is poor in prospect and unworthy of our surroundings.

Population has increased so slowly within the last 10 years that it is scarcely perceptible. That is a bad sign. At last, however, there seems to be an indication that the United States government intends to develop Narragansett bay without consulting any but its own interests, which in itself shows the value placed on these shores. We should therefore show our appreciation in every manner possible, and if at any time we are in a position to be of benefit to either the navy or the army we should devote ourselves to their desires. One thing leads to another. Undoubtedly the Training Station, which has made rapid strides within the last five years, will far outstrip itself in another decade. That seems to be the general opinion. A coaling station is now under consideration, and possibly a dry dock and shipyard. The army may in time develop some important movements in connection with Fort Adams. Newport by nature should be a great naval and military center. We therefore as a city should welcome most heartily any plans of either service, and aid them both directly and indirectly. The advantage to us would be enormous, and in no wise would our present relations with the summer residents be curtailed. For just such purposes as these do boards of trade exist.

While touching on the army and navy it is most gratifying to state that no body of men commands our respect more than the soldiers and sailors. They are constantly in our streets and their general conduct is beyond praise.

Included on Page 2.

CASTORIA.
The Kidney and Bladder Remedy.
Beware of
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THE MAYOR'S INAUGURAL.

Continued from Page 1.

No nation in the world can show a more unmanly or ungentlemanly, a more unjust statement was recently made at Washington in regard to our soldiers and their behavior. If the person making this statement had posted himself properly as to the facts he would have found that the United States regulars were never guilty of the offenses he so unjustly charged them with.

Our Summer Residents.

As the great majority of us obtain our living from the summer residents it is our duty, as well as business policy, to listen at all times to their wants and to do everything within reason to please them. Their demands as a rule are just and based on good common sense. In no city of its size are there such a number of magnificent estates and such fabulous wealth. We therefore should, in those sections particularly, see that the highways, sewer and fire apparatus are thoroughly adequate and up to the requirements, and wherever inefficient or wanting they should be speedily supplied. Recent large fires have occurred in this section and the lack of a good hook and ladder company was a great drawback.

Election Day.

Our time-honored Election day is now an historical reminiscence, and we must look for something to take its place. Owing to circumstances beyond our control, the harbor fête was discontinued. This should be revived. Probably no more beautiful spectacle takes place in this or any other country than the illumination of the harbor and city. Moreover, it brings us in direct touch with the United States navy, the New York and other visiting yachting clubs, and creates and fosters most excellent feeling, besides being of great financial aid to our citizens.

Final.

I may have left out certain matters in this address, but in so doing I feel that those which are most important have been touched upon. I can but add that as chief executive of this city I shall do, with the help of God, all that my oath requires. May His blessings rest upon all our acts, and the voice of conscience control us.

Changed Hands Promptly.

"How many capitals has Rhode Island?" cautiously asked the boy with the snub nose.

"Two," replied the boy with the dirty face.

"Want to bet a nickel on it?"

"Yep."

"Well, you're lost. Here's a paper that says Newport ain't one of the capitals any more. They've changed the constitution of the State. You can read it yourself if you don't believe me."

"Who's talkin' about Newport?"

"We're talkin' about the capitals in Rhode Island. They're two of 'em. They're R. and I. If you don't believe me you can spell it yourself."

"The matter was left to the boy with the matted hair, and he decided in favor of the two capitals."

"I may not be as handsome as some fellows," said the boy with the dirty face, as he pocketed the money, "but there ain't any cowboys in my attic."

—The Chicago Tribune.

Empty Measures.

"I'm afraid, Limpy, we'll have to protest to our member of Congress."

"What for, Weary?"

"Cause this here reduction of war taxes ain't a-goin' to benefit us a nickel's worth. Are we goin' to feel any easier in pocket 'cause they've decided to take the stamp tax off of bank checks?"

"What is a bank check, Weary?"

"That's it. That's what lots of us will be askin'. An' then there's the reduced tax on beer. Is that goin' to benefit the noble army of tonato can crushers? I don't think it. Remind me to write to Senator Hamner tomorrow mornin', Limpy, an' ask him if he ain't a-goin' to do something for the common people pretty soon."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Blackmore Admitted This.

Yet as he held the desperate robber and murderer, Carver Doane, aloft in his muscular arms preparatory to throwing him into the bottomless bog, the great John Ridd paused.

"What are you waiting for?" sneered Carver Doane, contemptuous even in the hour of defeat and humiliation.

"I'm waiting," replied John Ridd, "to give some lurking camera fender a chance to take a snapshot of the situation. Nobody will believe that a man with a broken rib can do this!"

The next moment, however, with a mighty effort he tossed his victim from him, and the treacherous bog closed over the murderous villain. —The Chicago Tribune.

"Hollerin' for One Leg."

Doing business on a certain upper Broadway corner are two crippled newsboys. One lacks a leg only from the knee down, but the other has had use for double crutches. They both came to the stand at about the same time, and in the natural order of things, one would expect them to be bitter rivals.

Yet, to judge by the answer made by one of them a few evenings ago, it would seem not. "The lad with the double crutches was heard to ask the other: 'Why is it yer don't seem to be doin' yer limit to shout up de trade now, 'Slippy?'"

"Slippy" replied, wriggling shyly, "Ah, cheeze it, chumny, I on't got to holler fer one leg."

The New York Post.

Honesty.

"Yes, sir," said Farmer Cornusell, "if there's anything I do like an' admire, it's an honest man. An' that's why I'm so proud of our new neighbor down the road a piece. Ef there ever was an honest man he's one."

"Are you sure he's honest?"

"Certainly; one of these frank, generous, sincere kind."

"How do you know?"

"Traded horses with him day before yesterday, an' I reckon I got at least \$80 the best of him." —The Washington Star.

Unadorned handles are very things of beauty. The test is in metal, with silver and gold. Choice and fairly costly are the inlaid and hand carved ivory.

There are about 117,000 novels in the Paris National Library, and nearly 69,000 volumes of French poetry.

Selected Tale.

THE COURAGE OF A COWARD.

EDWIN J. PARK.

Jerry Robinson took on in the navy in 1895, partly because he was patriotic, and partly because he had got tired of packing up and down from Portland to Philadelphia in a coast-wise steamer which carried coal in one direction and lime in the other.

Jerry had been on the coastwise liners three years, long enough for the motto of the man, from which he came to be superseded by those of the coast sea sailor man, and to get him shipped as an ordinary seaman when he appeared before the recruiting officer.

We got Jerry at Newport when he was an interesting assistant of amateur and professional football, and under the star of the Commodore, which with the Commodore's coat, bearing for an often repeated but never exact Spanish quotation.

Some of the men we took aboard were ordinary mariners, and didn't pretend to be anything else; a few of them pretended to have been sailors, and then gave themselves away by talking about going upstairs and downstairs, and retreating to the "front" and "hind" ends of the boat instead of saying "fore" and "aft," and it took no time at all for the ship's company, especially that part of it composed of Mulligans, and most of the Commodore's crew was made up of Mulligans, to rate the recruits for just what they were. Mostly they were of that degree of inexperience which classed them as "farmers," and a "farmer" aboard ship is the "rookie" of the ranks of the army, a fellow to be despised and be picked out and generally maltreated by the rest of the outfit, and especially the Mulligan part of it, until after great humiliation of spirit and countless hard knocks they have been battered into a semblance of real sailors.

Jerry Robinson, as I have said, had learned enough of the sea on the hookers to distinguish port from starboard; he could coil down a rope as neatly and as snugly as the chief bosun's mate himself, and he could splice a hawser until it took an expert to tell where the work had been done; and still he was wofully ignorant of a whole lot of things that had to be done on a warship and of the tenets of the etiquette which prevailed on the deck.

One of the unwritten rules forward is that a recruit aboard ship can never have a good standing with his shipmates until he has whipped the first one of them who tries to give him orders, or, failing in that, has given him as desperate a fight as his strength and science will allow.

It is equally as important that a new man shall refuse to obey orders given by any member of the crew who is not a warrant officer or who has not a rating, because the old shellbacks have from time immemorial, and doubtless will always continue it, had a habit of issuing orders to new men, and making them do the extra work which falls to the part of the old hands.

It being a time of war, and everybody being keyed up to the fighting pitch when the draft came aboard the Commodore, made no perceptible difference in the treatment of the new crowd received. Some of them, of course, refused to obey the orders of their equals in rank, and fought them down in coal bunkers with so much willingness and enthusiasm that they speedily established themselves in good and regular standing with their shipmates, although they did not know enough about the ship to hurt them any. Practically everyone of the draft, except Jerry Robinson, had had his light or, maybe, several fights, before the end of a month, and had been assigned to his special class; but Robinson had not fought. He was a close mouthed, quiet fellow who had nothing to say out of the way to any one, and not much to say at all, and Mike Brady, one of the most obstreperous of the A-B's, gave it out one night that he had made Robinson polish his share of the brass work that morning, and that thereafter he, Brady, was going to take his ease and let his hired man do his work. That was an invitation to go down in an empty coal bunker and fight it out with fists, for Robinson heard it, and he knew what it meant; but he wouldn't fight.

"I don't want any trouble with you," he said, as he looked out to sea; and so Mike Brady told him that he was a coward, and the rest of the mess set Robinson down as a quitter, and avoided and looked down on him accordingly.

Thereafter he was avoided, and although he attended to his duties faithfully and improved in his usefulness so that he was rated an able seaman at the end of a year, he had no friends aboard.

The Commodore saw no fighting during the war, and when Dewey, at Manila, and Sampson, at Santiago, had sent the Spanish warships to join the submarine fleet of war vessels, and the crews of our own vessels began to get shore leave, there was no one in the beach parties to chum with Robinson, and he was left alone when he hit the beach to look out for himself.

Long confinement aboard ship had made the crews feel like making pretty free with themselves when they were on the beach, and most of the men were entered on the liberty book as "D. and D.," which means drunk and dirty, when they tumbled over the rail, and also got them marked down for close quarters for six months. Robinson had a "clean and sober" after his name every time on the liberty book, and the men hated him for that, too. They hated him worse than ever when they found him in a draft for the Oregon, which was going out to Manila, and the hatred was deepened when he got a rating as gunner's mate.

Robinson showed no airs when he got his rating badge, but attended strictly to business, as he always had done, and still the other men would have nothing to do with him. He was easy to get along with, too easy to suit the rest of the crew for he wouldn't fight, and they felt that he was a coward, but in some way most of them had a certain feeling of respect for him which they couldn't define.

Some of this feeling crystallized when Pat Flaherty, a coal passer in the second watch came on deck for a breath of air and fell overboard from the rail, on which he should have known better than to have seated himself, especially when there was a swell on that had made it necessary to lash down the guns in the turret.

Mike Brady saw Flaherty fall and he shouted "Man overboard!" so loud that the captain heard him in the

chart room; but Mike Brady did not make any further steps to rescue Flaherty, who was his "buddy," except to jump up and down and get excited.

Jerry Robinson, isolated from his shipmates as ever, was smoking his pipe on the berth deck forward when he heard the cry. Before a bell could be rung, or anything else done to stop the ship, he had seen Flaherty rise on the crest of a swell and going astern, and he rolled himself overboard, pipe still in mouth, and struck out for the coal passer, who was already in a bad way, and steadily getting worse from the cramps engendered by the cold water on his superheated body.

Robinson got hold of the coal passer, punched him in the jaw until he was senseless, and therefor tractable enough to be turned on his back and floated in which position he kept him until a boat was lowered to bring them both back to the ship.

Flaherty was grateful, of course, and even Mike Brady offered to shake hands and call everything square, which was his way of apologizing to Jerry; but the latter said he hadn't done anything brave, and refused to talk about his martyr.

It was still the opinion of the crew that Jerry was a coward, in some degree at least, because he wouldn't fight with his fists and liked to be left alone, and that he was never fully eradicated until the day a landing party went ashore on Manay for a scout.

The newspapers have already told of the fight they had had and of the four men killed and the nine wounded, but they had nothing to say of Robinson, except that he was the only one detached would have been killed if it hadn't been for Jerry Robinson, up to that time rated as more or less of a coward, but eulogized after his death as a hero of the first water.

The landing party met an overwhelming number of insurgents in a ravine and were driven up against a hill from which there was no escape at the rear and no chance of getting back to the beach except through three or four hundred of the enemy. Still, they were standing off the insurgents and had had only one man killed, when Brady, who had been lying behind a rock, working his magazine gun with all his might, threw up his hands and fell over in full sight of the enemy, and without any protection from their bullets. He was well ahead of the machine gun which was spitting a steady stream of bullets for the benefit of the enemy, when Jerry saw him. It appeared to be certain that for any one to go out in the face of that fire and get him, but Jerry passed up a new belt of ammunition to the gunner jumped over the hastily improvised barbed wire and went out. He picked up the wounded man and he went started back with him, when he was struck with a bullet in his leg. Then he shifted his burden to his back, and with one leg and his arms only to crawl with he worked his way back to the gun and comparative safety. What a cheer there was then! It stopped the attack of the enemy for a minute, and in that minute the machine gun became jammed. The gunner was trying to get it at work again, when he felt with a bullet through his head, and the insurgents started a rush for the diminished landing party, now practically helpless.

Weak as he was from the loss of blood, Robinson realized he was the only man in the party who could reload the gun if it could be done at all, and dragging himself to it, he pulled himself up on the one leg which would bear his weight and went to work as calmly as though at practice drill. Still the enemy came on. They were within one hundred feet of the gun and in the open when he got the plug out and the gun ready to work. Then he turned it loose into the crowd of half-naked savages and moved them down in swaths. Demoralized by the fierce fire which was decimating their ranks, the insurgents broke in confusion.

"Charge them!" yelled Jerry, and the little party did so, taking Mike Brady with them. They emerged from the ravine in chase of the Filipinos just as a company of the Twenty-sixth regiment came up to complete the work of clearing out the enemy, who ran into the tangled brush and defied pursuit, and then the rescued party thought of Jerry Robinson. They went back and found him lying across the gun, dead, a stray bullet having struck him just over his right ear. They buried him where he fell, and one wrote on a piece of wood which they put up to mark his grave. "He was a brave man."

"You bet your life!" said Mike Brady, when they showed him the board, "and you can put on that there board that Mike Brady says so." —Waverley Magazine.

Discovered Through a Child.

When Sir Humphry Davy was a boy about sixteen, a little girl came to him in great excitement:

"Humphry, do tell me why these two pieces of cane make a tiny spark of light when I rub them together."

Humphry was a studious boy, who spent hours in thinking out scientific problems. He patted the child's curly head, and said:

"I do not know, dear. Let us see if they really do make a light, and then we will find out why."

Humphry soon found that the little girl was right; the pieces of cane, if rubbed together quickly, did give a tiny light. Then he set to work to find out the reason, and after some time, thanks to the observing powers of his little friend, and his own kindness to her in not impatiently telling her not "to worry," as so many might have done, Humphry Davy made the first of his interesting discoveries.

Talking about children helping in discoveries, reminds us of another pretty tale.

In 1867 some children were playing near the Orange River, in Africa. They picked up a stone which they thought was only a very pretty pebble, far prettier than any they had found before.

A neighbor seeing this stone, offered to buy it for a nice trifle. He, in his turn, sold it to some one else and so the pebble changed hands, till at last it reached the governor of the colony, who paid five hundred pounds for it. This stone which the children had found was the first of the African diamonds.

Mother Tommy was as good as wheat today.

Father. Naturally. He was properly thrashed last night. —The Philadelphia Press.

Lots of fellows make a good front without much backing.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

He Was Ready for Flore.

The two halves came together with a awful crack. Someone had blundered. That, however, was a matter which would have to be left for future investigation.

As soon as those who were unhurt could extricate themselves from the wreck they turned their heads and the work of rescuing their less fortunate fellow passengers.

It was a shocking sight. Cars were heaped on top of one another. People were pinned under seats, beams and trucks. Steam from the overturned boilers, the rails of the track were warped and torn loose from the ties, and the moans and cries of the injured could be heard afar off.

Finally, after long, hard work, the rescuers reached the bottom of the mass, where the legs and body of a man protruded from beneath a twisted platform. Beside him lay a cane, decorated with colored ribbons, and a long tin horn.

Faintly and anxiously a score of strong men lifted the weight from the head and shoulders of the prostrate one and carried him up the embankment. As they reached the higher level he opened his eyes, passed a hand in front of them, as if brushing away a dim or screen of some kind, and shouted:

"Hah! hah! hah! Sizz! boom, ah! Kiy! hup! hup! hup! yah! Come on, fellows! Which side has the ball?" —Chicago Times-Herald.

A Yankee Skipper's Trick.

A good anecdote is told illustrating the superior enterprise of the Yankee skipper years ago. The New Bedford whaler left port for many a long voyage, sometimes to the far north, at other times to the far south. These intrepid followers of the sea sought and pursued the whale in the iron-clad latitudes about the poles with a natural fearlessness. A squadron sent out by Russia to explore the south seas, and reach the pole if possible, had attained a degree of latitude which the commander proudly told himself had never been reached before by white man or other human beings. While he ruled upon the fame that would surely embellish his name, his sailors cried "Land ho!" Off to the south he described a long low-lying bit of land, and listened to shape his course to reach it, there to plant the Russian standard on its highest point, claiming it in the name of his majesty.

What was his disgust and astonishment when, as his vessel approached the shore, he observed, over a bit of headland, a flag fluttering from a mast head. In a few minutes a little schooner poked her nose around the point and came sailing smartly over the waves towards the vessel. The lean Yankee captain, who was standing in the rigging of the schooner came up in the wind, yelled:

"Alloy there! What ship is that?"

"His Majesty's ship, the—"

"Well, this is the Nantucket, from Rhode Island. We're doing a little piloting in these latitudes, and if you want to run in the cove yonder, why, we'll pilot you in for a small charge."

The admiral's disgust caused him to square his sails around and shape his course for Russia. —Harper's Round Table.

The Bump of Mathematics.

A subject that is exciting considerable discussion in European scientific circles just now is "Where is the bump of mathematics seated?" Gall placed it at the highest and outer part of the orbital circle. Moebius agreed with him, from the fact that a portrait of his grandfather (a noted geometer) exhibited this development. This view receives additional weight from the fact that a distinctive feature of the female skull is the poor development of the orbital edge and the additional fact that men whose heads resemble women's in this respect are usually as poor at figures as are the majority of women. The masks of Goethe and Beethoven are cited as illustrations of this fact. Moebius, however, goes further and located the mathematical seat in the third frontal convolution. This convolution, prominent in man, is missing in animals, but the back part of being known to belong to articulate speech, and as animals are equally deficient in speech and mathematical ability, Moebius claims that its absence in animals and its presence in man point to it logically as the seat of the faculty in question. This, however, remains to be proved, and as the opportunities for autopsies on distinguished mathematicians are extremely rare it may be long before the question is satisfactorily settled. In the meantime our phenological friends may find it a fruitful theme for study and discussion. —Health Magazine.

Can Ants Hear?

Naturalists have generally accepted the opinion that ants are not able to perceive any sounds that are audible to human ears. Professor Weld, of the Iowa State University, controverts this opinion. He describes in Science careful experiments made by him with four species of American ants, from which he declares the conclusion that these species, at least, are able to perceive sounds, but whether they do it by means of organs of hearing or through the sense of touch being excited by atmospheric vibrations, he is unable to say with certainty. He inclines to the opinion that they do really hear, as some individuals showed a perception of the direction of the sound, such as that of a shrill whistle, and others, shaken in their glass prisons, seemed to be driven nearly frantic by shrill sounds.

Difficult Identification.

The wagon struck the rear wheel of the bicycle and the rider was thrown out of a pile of bricks. The cyclist raised himself on one elbow, reached an arm toward a side pocket and collapsed insensible.

A police sergeant felt in the pocket and drew out a flask, labeled "J. J. Jones, 40 Duke Street."

"Go to 40 Duke Street," said the sergeant to a policeman, "and tell Mr. Jones that Mr. Jones has—"

The sergeant paused and drew a hand mirror from the other pocket.

"Tell Mr. Jones that Mrs. Jones has—"

A bystander, who was assisting, tickled the cyclist's lips with a feather he was trying to burn under the nostrils.

The cyclist satiated and murmured "Charlie."

"Tell Mr. and Mrs. Jones that Mrs. Jones has met with an accident," concluded the sergeant. —Spare Moments.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been

in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.

Allow no one to deceive you in this.

All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but

Experiments with trifles with and endanger the health of

Infants and Children—Experience against Experiments.

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THE CENTRAL COMPANY, 27 NUNN STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Short and Useful Pointers.

Do not expect any eggs if your hens are neglected.

Whenever you change the feed of cattle do it gradually.

Treat your poultry to a head of cabbage once in a while.

When you have mottled butter work it a little after salting.

Cows should always have access to shade, good water and salt.

Weather lambs gain more rapidly than the ewe lambs while nursing.

All the small grains are good for fowls, but wheat is the best of all.

The ideal dairy cow has a good supply of flesh, muscle and milk-producing quality.

Twain lambs nursing one mother gain as rapidly as when there is but one lamb nursing.

Clover as a food for hens should not be overlooked. It is not expensive and ranks among the best foods for poultry.

The secret of profitable stock-raising is to start with only the best stock, and to keep them healthy and at their best.

Animals, especially the young or growing ones, can never be thrifty unless they receive a sufficient amount of sunshine.

Tame fowls will always turn in more profit than "scurry" ones, and this is a matter that the farmer has the power to regulate.

Every farmer knows that poultry are liable to lice, and he should also know that preventative measures are better than remedies.

Strive to make a reputation as an honorable shipper; and after it has once been made you will not have to look very far for a market.

Remember that butchers never buy poor carcasses from choicest. They will only do so when compelled to by reason of a shortage of good stock.

It will generally be found that wherever flocks of sheep are kept farming is carried on under improved methods. The sheep seem to have a tendency to improve the character of the farmer as well as the soil.

With turkeys the breed does not amount to a great deal. Almost any kind of turkey will bring the market price if it is plump and fat.

It's a good plan to let the poultry have the liberty of the farm for an hour or so at a time. The amount of damage they would do in this short time would be but a mere trifle, and the good they would accomplish by destroying insects is unlimited.

No more serious mistake can be made by a farmer than to allow a young sow to farrow one litter of pigs, and then fatten her for meat and use the young sows for breeding. Keep well-mated sows as long as they farrow good pigs, discarding them only when they begin to fail.

From 1811 to 1816 Java belonged to England, which gave it up out of heretofore of its value. Little Holland has retained for three centuries a colonial empire as large as France and with a population of 6,000,000.

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Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

Is sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly printed. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as possible with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to—
Miss E. M. ALLEY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1901.

NOTES.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE ISLAND OF RHODE ISLAND.

1636. March, Williams, Roger, settled at Mosheanick or Providence.
1637. Williams, Roger, obtained the first charter from the Earl of Warwick, by the name of the Incorporation of Providence Plantations in Narragansett Bay, in America.

1644. Williams, Roger, returned from England with the charter, but it did not go into effect till 1647.

1644. Williams, Roger, chosen President.

1653. Williams, Roger, died April, aged 53 years.

1702. Wanton, Captain William, captured a French privateer.

1706. Watson, Capt. William, sent on a cruise with a vessel of 80 tons and 80 men for a 4 month's cruise.

1739. Watchtowers ordered to be built at Castle Hill, Brenton's Point, Sachin's Point, Jamestown, Point Judith, Watch Hill and Portsmouth, to be 8 feet square, and each town in which they were located to provide watch and ward. This probably was the origin of the old brick building at Powder House Point.

1740. Wanton, John, died at Newport, July 5, when Richard Ward was elected Governor, and William Greene Deputy for the balance of the year.

1740. Whitfield, Rev. George, visited Newport.

1750. Wightman, Rev. Daniel, died, aged 62 years.

1753. Wickham, Samuel, Esq., died Feb. 28, aged 60 years.

1761. Whipple, Joseph, formerly Deputy Governor, was drowned from the Point Bridge while returning from the theatre on the Point.

1763. Ward, Richard, formerly Governor, died August 21, aged 74 years.

1761. Wigneron, Dr. Morbert Pellicon, died, Feb. 7, aged 93 years, 8 months, 1 day. He was a Huguenot from Alsace and an eminent physician.

1767. Wanton, Gideon, formerly Governor, died, Sept. 9, in his 74th year.

1769. Wilson, Rachel, Quaker from England, preached in Newport.

1770. Whitfield, Rev. George, made his second visit to Newport. He died at Newburyport, Mass., October 1.

1775. Wallace, Captain, threatened to bombard Newport, July 20.

1775. Wanton, Governor, disqualified to perform the functions of his office by act of assembly.

1775. Weeden, Samuel, town crier, a noted character, died, July 17, aged 74 years.

1776. Ward, Hon. Samuel, formerly Governor, and Delegate to Congress, died at Philadelphia of small pox, March 26, aged 51 years.

1778. Wanton, Col. Joseph, Jr., appointed by General Prescott superintendent of police for the Island of Rhode Island.

1780. Wanton, Hon. Joseph, late Governor, died, July 19, aged 78 years.

1780. Wanton, Col. Joseph, Jr., politician and merchant, died at New York in August.

1780. Wilkinson, Jemima, commenced preaching.

1781. Washington, General, visited Newport and the French on March 6, and received the highest honors.

1783. Waterhouse, Dr. Benjamin, late of Newport, elected Professor of Physics and Surgery, Cambridge University.

1789. Washington, President, visited Newport, August 17.

1792. Waterhouse, Timothy, a Judge of Common Pleas and father of Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, died at Newport, March 20, aged 78 years.

1797. Wanton, John G., Esq., formerly representative, died July 2, aged 68 years.

1797. Webb, Capt. James, a Revolutionary officer, died at Newport in August.

1799. Washington, General George, died Dec. 21, at Mt. Vernon, aged 67 years.

1799. Warner, Oliver Ring, died in Providence in November.

1751. Year. From this date the year began January 1 by order of Assembly. Hitherto it began March 25.

1752. Year began January 1 by order of the British Parliament.

(Conclusion.)

Will M. M. W. kindly send name and address to the editor?

QUERIES.

1787. ROGERS—By the kindness of P. D. H. in MERCURY of May 19, answer to Query 1803, and of A. A. W. in answer to Query 1781, it seems to me the puzzle of the parentage of Lydia, wife of Samuel Rogers, is solved. Benjamin Barber, born in Hopkinton, R. I., March 10, 1707, married, Jan. 11, 1729, Mary, daughter of John and Joanna (Sprague) Telf. Benjamin Barber, in will dated March 26, 1792, names daughters Lydia Rogers and Mercy Rogers, and granddaughter Johanna Rogers.

Lydia, wife of Samuel Rogers, died March 17, 1807, aged 73 (from tombstone). She was born then about 1731. Then A. A. W. says: "Benjamin Barber had two daughters who married Samuel and Harper Rogers. Their sons-in-law are mentioned in the evidence taken 1786 in suit of Robert Kenyon vs. Nathan Barber. Benjamin Barber owned the Great Neck farm, so-called, in South Kingstown, R. I. Harper Rogers, who had wife Mercy, had a son, Harper, Jr., who married, Jan. 19, 1789, Susan, daughter of Daniel and Della Barber; came to Washington county, N. Y., before Revolution; removed to Hoosic, N. Y., in 1789, where he lived and died, 1830. His mother, wife of Harper, Sr., was then, undoubtedly, Mercy Barber, daughter of Benjamin. Had Harper, Sr., and Mercy, other children? They (the children) must have been born in Rhode Island. Samuel Rogers, born about 1726, and his wife, Lydia Barber (probably), had

daughter Mary, born 1764 in Rhode Island, who married David Kenyon and lived in Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y. They must have had other children, born in Rhode Island. There was a Nathan Rogers born 1769, married Dorothea Cleveland. He was probably a son of either Harper, Sr., or Samuel. I should be very glad of the children of Harper and Mercy, and of Samuel and Lydia Rogers. Whose daughter was the Joanna whom Benjamin Barber names in will as granddaughter?

Whose son was Samuel Rogers? Was he brother of Harper, who married Mercy? Did he have sister Susanna who married Ford? Did he have brothers Stephen, Robert, Joseph, James and John? Can anyone give me the wives of these Rogers? Many of them came to Washington county, N. Y.—J. F. S. S.

1788. BARBER HOW was Daniel Barber, whose daughter Susan married Harper Rogers, Jr., related to Benjamin Barber, and who was Nathan Barber mentioned in lawsuit, and who was Della, the wife of Daniel Barber, mother of Susan?—J. F. S. S.

1789. SPRAGUE—Joanna Sprague, who was wife of John Telft and mother of Mary and Mercy, was daughter of Jonathan and Mehitabel (Holbrook) Sprague. Who were the parents of Mehitabel Holbrook? Can any one give me dates of birth and marriage, and the ancestry of Jonathan Sprague?—J. F. S. S.

1790. TELLIT. BARBER—Samuel Telft, brother of Mercy and Mary, married 1727, Mary Barber. Was she a sister of Benjamin, and was Benjamin son or grandson of Moses Barber, born 1652, married March 21, 1691, Susanna Wait?—J. F. S. S.

ANSWERS.

1761. WILCOX—Since my recent communication concerning Rev. Isaiah Wilcox of Westerly, based on statements of W. A. W., expressing an opinion that "Ensign Isiah" of 1775 was identical with "Rev. Isiah," I have changed my opinion on that point. I endeavored, but in vain, to recall that communication before its publication.

Smith's "Civil and Military List of R. I.," page 322, shows that the Isiah Wilcox who was a militia officer in 1775 was ensign of the first company of militia in town of Exeter, instead of the town of Westerly, as I had inferred from the reference to the matter by W. A. W. This inference was a mistake on my part. Of course the Ensign must have been a resident of Exeter and of military age. Rev. Isiah was not a resident of Exeter, but of Westerly. There is no evidence known to me that he ever resided elsewhere.

Who then was Ensign Isiah? No Isiah Wilcox is known to have been a resident of Exeter at that time or for many years later, if ever. Of this I will speak again. I think that instead of "Isiah" as Ensign, we should probably read either "Ismael" or "Isaac."

Ismael Wilcox was probably then a resident of Exeter, having married there Mary Wilcox, Jan. 15, 1770. He was son of Thomas Wilcox who died about 1760, and whom I think to have been Thomas, (Jeffery), Thomas, Stephen, Edward? He had served as Ensign in the Rhode Island regiment against the French in 1762, had married in Exeter Mary Wilcox Jan. 15, 1770, and died shortly before August 20, 1779, leaving his widow Mary and five children. His will was probated in Exeter. It would have been entirely natural that he should be chosen ensign in 1775.

Isaac (Abraham), Jeffery, Thomas, Stephen, Edward? a second cousin of Ismael? was also a resident of Exeter in 1775. He had married in Exeter, Jan. 7, 1774, Rebecca Barber, and had children born there Sept. 1, 1774, and July 20, 1776. He was therefore a resident and of military age, and so might have been chosen Ensign. He had not, to my knowledge, had previous military service. Hence it is more probable that the reading should be Ismael.

I said above that no Isiah Wilcox is known to have been a resident of Exeter for many years after 1775, if ever. Arnold's 1813 record speaks (Vol. 5, Exeter, p. 58) of no Isiah, of Isaac, late of Exeter (deceased), who married Sept. 27, 1766, Sybil Walton. Now the Isaac who died shortly before this date (Mar. 16, 1801) was the Isaac (Abraham), Jeffery, Thomas, Stephen, Edward? mentioned above. He was married in 1773, it will be remembered, and he had children born, eight in number, the last in 1790. "The Isiah" who married in 1806, if then about 21, as we might expect, should appear in this list as born about 1785. But there is no Isiah in the list of Isaac's children (both as the list is recorded in Exeter, and as it is given me by my grandmother, who was Isaac's niece, born 1799, d. 1899).

There was a son of Isaac, born June 5, 1785, whose name was Josiah. I think, therefore, that for Isiah, on p. 38, and again on p. 61 of the Vital Records, Vol. V, Exeter, we should read Josiah.—R. G. H.

1118. SHELTON—In query 1118, D. H. asks who were parents of Samuel Sheldon and Susanna Sherman in Narragansett, R. I., Feb. 2, 1736. I have a record of Samuel Sheldon, married Susanna Sherman, Sept. 23, 1738. Was this Susanna a daughter of Benjamin Sherman? This family lived in Saratoga county or Washington county, N. Y., near the line of these two counties. Came early from Rhode Island.—J. F. S. S.

1651. SUNDERLAND SHERMAN—E. B. asks for ancestors of Susanna Sherman of Exeter, R. I., who married Peregrine Tripp. Can E. B. give any dates? I have a record of many Susanna Shermons, but they are generally accounted for.—J. F. S. S.

1160. PALMER—R. P. asked who was Wm. Palmer of Newbury, 1637, and for his wife and children. He was a grantee and one of the first settlers of Hampton, N. H., in 1638. Was of Watertown, Mass., in 1636-7. Newbury 1637. Probably came from Great Ormsby, Co. Norfolk, Eng. Was married and had children when he came to America. The name of 1st wife is unknown to me. He m. 2d. Grace, widow of Thomas Rogers. She had been the wife of the father of John Sherman whose name was probably John and was mother of John who m. Martha Palmer, daughter of Wm. by 1st wife. After Wm. Palmer's death, Grace Sherman Rogers, Potter, Palmer married 4th Roger Potter. Besides Martha who m. John Sherman, Wm. Palmer had, all by 1st wife, Edward; Christopher, born about 1626, m. Susanna Hilton, daughter of Edward Hilton, Nov. 7, 1650, died June 30, 1659; Joseph, married Deborah Bach-

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

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AT PRICES FAR BELOW COST.

All Goods in the NEWPORT ART STORE will be cleared out this week. The store must be vacated before Tuesday, January 15. In order to do this we have cut the prices on every article from one-half to three-quarters of the goods now on hand at less than cost to manufacture. If you want to pick up a few articles for your home, dirt cheap, this is the best chance you will have for many years. We will mention a few bargains, but you must visit our store to see the assortment of goods that we offer at absurdly low figures.

Gibson Pictures,

Framed, very stylish, were \$3.00, now..... \$1.50

Venetian Pictures.

Colored, framed, very attractive, were \$3.00, now..... \$2.00

Dining Room Pictures,

Framed in Oak, different sizes, were \$3.50, now..... \$2.00

HORSES,

Framed in oak, were \$3.00, now..... \$2.00

Small Pictures,

Framed in gilt, black, etc., different subjects and sizes, were 50 and 75 cents, now..... 25 & 35c.

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Steel Engravings, Photographic Reproductions, etc.—expensive and attractive, were \$2.00, now..... \$1.00

Art Goods,

Photo Frames, Calendars, Paints, Writing Utensils, Whist Prizes, Cribbage Boards, etc., at prices ranging from..... 5c. to \$1.00

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Whiting's Fashionable Writing Papers in all the swell sizes and tints—goods new for the Christmas season, at prices from..... 15c. to 75c.

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EVERYTHING IN THE STORE HAS BEEN REDUCED.

Come in, and see the stock, QUICK.

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OPEN EVENINGS.

elder. There was a Wm. Palmer who petitioned to be divorced from wife Elmer, now in England and married to another man (Wm. Pope of Salisbury, Eng.) Petition granted and Wm. Palmer legally divorced. This may be another Wm. Palmer. Can any one identify this Wm? I am a descendant through Martha Palmer Sherman. With I could as easily establish my Rhode Island Sherman ancestry. This is conjectured line: Philip, Peleg, Peleg, Peleg Parker, who married 1st Ruth Freeman, 2d Mercy. She was mother of his children. Peleg, born Dec. 15, 1739, Sarah, born March 22, 1761. Did they have an Audley, born 1768, married Susanna Huddleston?—J. F. S. S.

1619. TANNER—Philip Taber, son of Philip and Lydia (Masters) Taber, m. Mary (as I have it perhaps Margaret as you give it). Cook, daughter of John and Sarah (Warren) Cook, and sister of his brother Thomas' wife. Will you please give me reference for date of Philip Taber's marriage to Margaret, which you give as February 20, 1657 in Newport Mercury of August 11, 1891, P. L. P. says a Philip was born on that date. Can you tell me whether Rev. Philip Taber, who was minister at Coakett or Acawsett, Mass., was of this family? Do you know anything of Joseph, son of Philip and Lydia (Masters) Taber, whom he married, etc.? I shall be grateful for any information you can give me regarding the first Philip or any of his children.—C. P. M.

NOTICE.

Office Newport Gas Light Co.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held at this office on Monday, January 11, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. K. Quinn, Treasurer.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

NEWPORT, R. I.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five per cent. will be paid to the stockholders on December 27, 1900.
NATHAN R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

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NOTICE.

The following order has been entered in the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court.

Order.

IT IS ORDERED that on the first day of the January Session 1901, all claims entered prior to November 15, 1900, in which neither party has appeared to prosecute or defend, for one year prior thereto will be stricken from the docket without prejudice and without costs unless cause to the contrary be then shown.

Entered, J. T. BLODGETT, J. S. C. Nov. 16, 1900.

Entered as the order of the Court this 16th day of November A. D. 1900.
CHARLES E. HARVEY, Clerk.
A true copy attested.
CHARLES E. HARVEY, Clerk.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the town of New Shoreham, Guardian of the person and estate of WILLIAM E. SANDS, of said New Shoreham, and has given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said ward are notified to present them, and all persons indebted to said ward to make payment to the undersigned, within six months from this date.

WILLIAM C. SANDS,

Guardian.

The National Exchange Bank.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank January 2, 1901.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 15, 1900—12-22

Annual Bargain Sale

—OF—

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25c PAPERS, 12 1-2c

50c PAPERS, 25c

ALL BORDERS Half Price.

SPOT CASH.

W. C. COZZENS & Co.,

163 THAMES STREET.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage deed made by Joseph V. Peckham and Benjamin C. Seabury, of the County of Tiverton, in the State of Rhode Island, and Jane E. Seabury, wife of the said Benjamin C. Seabury, joining therein in token of the release of power out of the County of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island, to the said Mortgagee, bearing date December 21st, A. D. 1898, and recorded with Land Ex-aminer of the said town of Tiverton, Book 29, page 250 &c., there having been default in the performance of the condition contained in said Mortgage.

There will be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, January 23d, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on the premises hereinafter described in said Town of Tiverton, all the right, title and interest of the said Joseph V. Peckham, Benjamin C. Seabury, Emma C. Peckham and Jane E. Seabury, and of each of them at the time of the execution of said Mortgage, in and to all that certain tract or parcel of land with the mill privilege, mill dam, waters, rights of flowage, and all the buildings, improvements, privileges and appurtenances to said tract in any way appertaining, situated in the said Town of Tiverton, on the east side of the Main Road near Tiverton Four Corners, and bounded as follows, viz: Northerly, by land of Frederick Wilcox, known as the "King Lot"; Easterly, by the Mill Pond; Southerly, by land occupied by Charles H. Wilcox, by deed bearing date November 15, 1888, and recorded Land Evidence of said Tiverton, Vol. 39, page 206, and being the same premises described in said mortgage.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK, Mortgagee.

By George H. Proud, Treasurer.

Newport, Dec. 22, 1900.

The National Exchange Bank.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank January 2, 1901.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 15, 1900—12-22

Annual Bargain Sale

—OF—

WALL PAPERS

—AT—

HALF PRICE.

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THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance Providing for the Election of a Clerk to the Joint Standing Committee on Finance and to Regulate His Salary.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:

Section 1. The City Council shall annually elect a clerk to the Joint Standing Committee on Finance, who shall be an elector of said City and shall qualify in the same manner as other city officers.

Sec. 2. Said Clerk shall perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by ordinance and such duties may be required of him by said Committee, provided however that nothing herein shall prevent said Clerk from performing any other duties as may be required of him by ordinance.

Sec. 3. Said Clerk shall receive a salary the sum of three hundred dollars to be paid quarterly from the City Treasury, as the full and only compensation.

Sec. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

(Passed January 7, 1901.)

A true copy, Witness:

WILLIAM G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

1-23w

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.